



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Papers View Liberia Situation, Zaire Conference

AB2004134291 Dakar PANA in English 0839 GMT
20 Apr 91

["Weekly Press Review"—All quotation marks as received]

[Excerpt] Dakar, 20 April (KNA/PANA)—Although Liberia's Charles Taylor continues to grab the editorial spotlight in some African newspapers, the upcoming national political conference in Zaire and, in one case, tourism, were also subjects for comments in the continent's newspapers reaching PANA this week.

The NIGERIAN daily, THE REPUBLIC" said, Mr. Taylor has decided to internationalise the war as a diversionary tactic, not aimed at winning sympathy but a crude way of attempting to stir up emotions among disgruntled elements in Sierra Leone to create unrest." Also, it said that the incursion was meant to distract the attention of the Sierra Leonean Government, a committed contributor to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], and thereby weakening the unity and dedication of the history making body in Africa."

In its editorial titled Liberia: Time To Wind Up" the DAILY TIMES" of Nigeria said the attacks on Sierra Leone constitute acts of flagrant terrorism" on a friendly country. This is a situation, which both ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] in general and Nigeria in particular should no longer accept for much longer." However, it said: President Joseph Momoh's desperate appeal to non-African forces, specifically the United States, to come to the rescue of Sierra Leone is uncalled for." Nonetheless, it said that as ECOMOG had used Sierra Leonian territory in the initial stabilisation of the Liberian situation, ECOMOG, ab initio" put Sierra Leone in a delicate position." Given that, it said we should defend Sierra Leone and protect her from Taylor's terrorist attacks." As to solving the Liberian problem it added: Since it would appear that negotiations cannot quickly and decisively resolve the Liberian crisis, it may not be a bad idea to oblige Mr. Taylor his wish of resolving the crisis on the battle front." Commenting on the same topic, Senegal's LE SOLEIL" said: Sierra Leone, with the help of certain countries—notably Guinea and Nigeria—will have to fight to regain parts of its territory occupied by Charles Taylor guerrillas and the United Revolutionary Front of Sierra Leone commanded by a certain Corporal Foday Sanko." As for Liberia, the daily said that it was today paying the price for a misjudged and badly handled intervention by ECOWAS, in an internal conflict."

However, in its editorial Nigeria's VANGUARD" newspaper differed with LE SOLEIL" over ECOMOG's intervention. More than any other individual," it said,

Charles Taylor's activities precipitated the unprecedented formation of ECOMOG." ECOMOG'S formation, it said, primarily poses the question of contravening the international legal convention which precludes external intervention in the internal affairs of any country."

However, it added: While much was being made of this legal injunction, very little heed has been paid to the countervailing position of the United Nations genocidal act of 1948 which makes the crime of genocide the exception to the rule of non-intervention." It went on: In cognisance of the seeming violation of the non-intervention rule by ECOMOG's intervention in Liberia, the peace-keeping force had been rather apologetic in dealing with the recalcitrance of Charles Taylor.

This is a posture that should have been totally unnecessary in view of the genocidal proportions which the Liberian anarchy had assumed at the time of ECOMOG's intervention," it said. It continued: If it is true that Taylor has decided to take the fight back to the enemy's camp," as Joseph Momoh of Sierra Leone would have us believe, then it is time to take an uncompromising stand against him."

For their part Zairian newspapers commented on the national conference, scheduled for 29 April, to map out a new political structure for the country. Among the papers, the weekly LA CONNAISSANCE" concentrated on the priorities which, it said, should obtain at the conference.

The conference should be responsible to itself, define the statutes of the secret service, form a constitutional commission and set up a commission to investigate ill-gotten wealth." It added, the national conference should democratically chose its president as soon as possible and announce the types of state bodies to be set up during the transition period."

Another weekly, L'EVENEMENT" told its readers to draw lessons from the experiences of neighbouring Congo, so that Zaire's conference would not be turned into a kangaroo court in which people settled scores. LE SOFT [as received] DE FINANCE" also a weekly, commented on the Zairian political scene. It said: After the postponement of elections, after the cancellation of the law on parties, after the postponed debate on multi-party politics, once more you have Mobutu making new proposals." It went on: Mobutu, who up till now has yielded to popular demand could, it appears, even resign. But this eventuality is feared by Mobutu's close aides." [passage omitted]

Masire Addresses Abidjan African-American Summit

MB2004075191 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 0510 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] The president, Dr. Quett Masire, has called on the African-American Institute not to rest in its efforts to

direct more of American aid to Africa. Dr. Masire was addressing the institute's general assembly yesterday at the Hotel Ivoire in the capital of Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast], Abidjan.

He told the summit at the end of its deliberations that there is a changing economic climate and investment environment in many parts of Africa. The president said the winds of change throughout Africa are irreversible and bring new opportunities for American investors, as well as joint ventures between Africans and Americans, who are inclined to link their cultural roots in Africa through business. He said Africa was in need of management and technological skills of the American entrepreneurs that could be brought to Africa through investment.

Dr. Masire, who is the chairman of the Global Coalition for Africa, said his organization appreciates the investment goals set by the summit, namely of establishing 1,000 ventures and involvement of 500 major American business enterprises in Africa by the end of the decade. He said Africa recognizes the need for a conducive environment for setting up businesses that encourage savings and private economic activity that is not dependent on subsidization, but on consumers and taxpayers.

He noted that many African countries have also started to overhaul their judicial systems, legalizing opposition parties, and opening up public debate and press reforms with a view to improved governance and overall economic management.

Dr. Masire came back home last night and is expected to be among hundreds of people at the national stadium to witness Botswana Defense Force [BDF] celebrating its (?14th) anniversary. The president will inspect a guard of honor, which will be followed by the presentation of medals and trophies. There will also be a handing over of colors and other activities, including karate display, obstacles, silent drill, band display, and motorcade. Raffle tickets will also be sold at three pula per ticket, and the lucky winner will fly in a BDF plane around Gaborone.

***Indian Ocean: South Africa To Supply Crude Oil**

91AF0927A Johannesburg THE STAR in English
22 Mar 91 p 15

[Text] Mauritius and Madagascar are finalising a trade agreement which will make oil-embargoed South Africa the major oil supplier to the Indian Ocean region, says the latest issue of International Research and Information Services (IRIS).

In terms of the deal, crude oil that SA [Republic of South Africa] has agreed to supply to Mauritius will be shipped to the Toamasina refinery in Madagascar.

Part of the crude will then become Malagasy property, a move officially explained as in lieu of payment for Toamasina's processing work.

But the deal allows Madagascar to resell the SA-refined oil to any other Indian Ocean state. Thus, South Africa ends up in the role of regional oil supplier, says IRIS, a Cape Town-based economic newsletter.

The World Bank is aware of the deal and it has given its full approval. Routing the oil through the Toamasina refinery means that it will have to be revamped. South Africa and Bahrain will finance the work.

The financial aspect of this project, and the Mauritian-Madagascar agreement, is a complicated arrangement. Mauritius will pay South Africa partly in sugar and tea, with the balance in Mauritian rupees.

As the Mauritian rupee is not a strong currency on world markets, South Africa will redirect this money to Madagascar as part payment of her share in the Toamasina deal.

Comoros is also negotiating secretly to buy oil from South Africa in a deal that will involve Total and Shell. Until now Moroni has bought oil from Total Afrique.

Oil executives in the Indian Ocean zone believe that South Africa is grabbing an excellent opportunity to sell off her enormous oil stocks she has been forced to hoard during the sanctions years.

Neither the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs nor the National Energy Council would comment on the report.

Cameroon

'Violent' Riots in Ngaoundere; Yaounde Calm

AB1804130891 Paris AFP in French 1200 GMT
18 Apr 91

[Text] Yaounde, 18 Apr (AFP)—Violent riots erupted this morning in Ngaoundere, a northern Cameroonian town, where demonstrators set several public buildings on fire and erected barricades, according to telephone reports received here. The situation in the capital, however, was calm. During clashes with security forces, a demonstrator is reported to have sustained bullet wounds, according to the same sources. The demonstrators, most of whom were very young, set fire to the building of the ruling Cameroon People's Democratic Movement, and to the premises of the Ministry of National Education's provincial services. They also smashed several vehicles. These demonstrations coincided with the inauguration of the new prefect of Ngaoundere, where tension has been high since yesterday. Markets and stores were closed.

This morning the situation was calm in Yaounde, where business activity was normal. According to eyewitnesses, public and administrative buildings were open despite the call made by the Coordinating Committee of Opposition Parties for a campaign of dead cities to last two days, 18 and 19 April. Civil servants, who are usually paid in the middle of the month, rushed to the banks for their pay. Only the city's education center was closed. Law and order forces mounted permanent patrols in the capital.

This afternoon, the National Assembly will hold an extraordinary session to examine two draft bills granting general amnesty to political detainees and creating a post of prime minister. Opposition parties have called for a two-day general strike in the country to culminate in peaceful rallies and marches on Saturday, 20 April, to press for a national conference on the country's political future.

Response to Strike Call Viewed

AB1804194091 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Report on interview with Alexander Takou, spokesman for the opposition Coordinating Committee, by Robin White; place and date not given; from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Today is the day the Cameroon opposition parties set for a stay at home from work in protest over the government's refusal to concede to their demands for an amnesty for political prisoners and a national conference on the country's future. President Biya has refused to give in and was going ahead with drawing up new electoral laws for a poll later this year. But our reports from the port city of Douala say response there to the strike call was up to 75 percent. It seems a lot more

people turned up at work in the capital, Yaounde. On the line to Douala, Robin White asked Alexander Takou, spokesman for the opposition Coordinating Committee, if the strike call had not, in fact, been a failure:

[Begin recording] [Takou] No, it was exactly what we anticipated. We anticipated that civil servants should go to work because they were being threatened by the government that if they did not go, they were going to sack them. And we know the government has been arbitrary in the past and they can threaten and act. So we expected them to go to work, but they did not stay. Most of them went to work, showed their faces, and left. Then in Douala and other cities throughout the country, people just did not go to work.

[White] But there have been reports that the opposition had been stopping drivers who wanted to take people to work in Douala and threatened them with violence. Is that true?

[Takou] No, this is not true at all, because people who are working with the opposition stayed home. Our objective was to stay home.

[White] So who is doing the intimidating?

[Takou] We did not intimidate the drivers at all, because three-quarters of the drivers decided to stay home too. The few drivers outside, who are driving, we can understand their situation because they need some money. So we were not against the drivers driving. However, each time we do an action like this, we expect that thugs from the CPDM [Cameroon People's Democratic Party] will go out there, cause trouble, then the government will attribute it to the opposition. We started singing since yesterday, sometime even through your voice, saying that our people should stay home—we do not want people to go out at all—and most of them did what we wanted. But we expected thugs from the CPDM to do just the opposite. Our people did not cause any trouble at all.

[White] So you are blaming the ruling party for all the trouble.

[Takou] That is right, sir.

[White] Could I ask you if you feel that the stay-home is achieving anything?

[Takou] Well, the government seems already to be feeling its isolation. Today, I bought the government newspaper for the first time in six months because the government newspaper published that the head of state had decided to withdraw the law on the electoral code, and that already shows you that he has already understood that the people mean business. He says that law will be examined with a larger representation, meaning that it is a representation that will be larger than the assembly. So we expect that he should understand that it is that national conference we are calling for, even if he decides to use a different word. So we expect that in a

few more days or so, we may be talking the same thing and therefore there will be peace throughout the country. [end recording]

Well, strike or not, there are reports of fresh trouble erupting in various parts of Cameroon today in Ngaoundere in the north and in Bafan and Chang in the west, with attacks on official buildings and offices of the ruling CPDM party.

Demonstrations in Ngaoundere, Maroua

AB1804211491 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Excerpts] The dead towns operation in Cameroon was shortlived throughout the national territory. The operation, which was announced by leaflets that have been circulating for some days now, called for a two-day work stoppage. This morning in Douala, after a timid start, activities in the economic capital later became normal. In Yaounde, administrative services, like all over the country, functioned. In the Adamaoua Region, the chief town Ngaoundere presented two faces today. First, there was the normal functioning of the institutions and public services, in particular the ceremony for the inauguration of Mr. (Francis Sahi Yengo), the new prefect of Vina Department, under the chairmanship of Governor (Bernard Milevi Elongo). There was also that outburst of violence in the morning by groups of demonstrators. The violence increased in the afternoon. Here is a balance sheet of an eventful day straight from our Ngaoundere reporter Augustin Koujeka:

[Begin Koujeka recording] With sticks and placards on which they wrote their demands, ones that centered in particular on the release of the four political prisoners of the Adamaoua Region, a general amnesty, and other calls on the president of the Republic, these angry demonstrators told us that the guns and submachine guns did not frighten them at all because, as they stated, we are prepared to die. Concerning the damage from the demonstrations by this handful of youths, we must not exaggerate the extent. Let us start with the human losses. On this, we shall simply say that there have been deaths; the wounded are presently being treated at Ngaoundere Hospital. At the moment, relative calm has returned to Ngaoundere. One cannot, however, report reliably on the victims among the angry demonstrators or among the security forces. [passage omitted]

Also, we have just received a communique of the regional inspector of the Ministry of National Education. He calls on secondary and primary school students to resume tomorrow at 0730 the classes that were interrupted this afternoon. There is no doubt that shops will also reopen tomorrow in Ngaoundere. [end recording]

Demonstrations also took place today in Maroua in Northern Province. There also, security forces intervened efficiently and in a timely manner, which made it possible to limit the damage caused by acts of vandalism and to restore calm in the town. [passage omitted]

So, apart from the violent demonstrations in some places, like Maroua, Cameroon is alive in spite of the call for a general strike today and tomorrow. As for Douala, as we said earlier, the dead towns operation was only partially successful, as some shops which remained closed in the morning reopened in the afternoon.

Opposition Claims Over 50 Killed

AB1904173291 London BBC World Service
in English 0630 GMT 19 Apr 91

[From the "Network Africa" program; hosted by Carolyn Dempster]

[Text] In Cameroon, as you have heard on the news, violent clashes between demonstrators and security forces in the northern town of Ngaoundere have left several people dead and scores more injured in the latest wave of antigovernment protests. The action came during a two-day strike called by opposition politicians. It also coincided with the special sitting of Parliament in the capital, Yaounde. But it seems that the government is not prepared to yield to opposition demands for speedy political reforms, nor is it able to stand the spreading protests. On the line to Bamenda in southwest Cameroon this morning, I asked John Fru Ndi, chairman of the opposition Social Democratic Front, what news he had of the developments in Ngaoundere:

[Begin Recording] [Fru Ndi] Yes, last night I had confirmed reports that more than 50 people had been killed by the military boys in Ngaoundere. This followed the sit-down strike which the opposition leaders called and the Ngaoundere people were respecting. The military boys opened fire on the civilian population. This resulted in the burning of public and administrative buildings up there. I am still waiting for more confirmation this morning because I am sure that the death toll up there is more than the 50 that I was told last night.

[Dempster] Have the clashes been confined to Ngaoundere or have there been reports of violence in other parts of the north?

[Fru Ndi] Now violence is reported in other parts of the north; for instance, in Garoua, they have destroyed quite a lot of public buildings, including the banks. And towards Maroua, the violence... [changes thought] In fact, they were trying to destroy a bridge last night, and I was told that the police and the Army were there trying to protect the bridge, but the civilians were there trying to break the bridge off.

[Dempster] Has the government in fact made any kind of statement, especially considering that the Parliament was meeting for a special session yesterday to consider the reforms?

[Fru Ndi] Now, you see President Biya and his arrogant manner. He does not want to address himself to the problems of the country at all. For instance, in his interview in France, he never said anything about the

university strike, and when he came home and was being interviewed, he carefully evaded answering any questions on the pressing and immediate problems that are taking place in the country.

Now, the Parliament... [changes thought] For instance, in France, he said that they were not going to force him into granting amnesty, etc. But today, he has called an emergency session of Parliament to talk about amnesty. What the Cameroonian people want is one [thing]: that he should get the troops off the university campus, let the students come back, because we are being told that he ordered his troops to send lorryloads of students to unknown destinations where we suspect that maybe they were killed.

Now the university students cannot come back because they do not trust him. And we do not trust that he will come up with any solutions in his present parliamentary session that will serve the Cameroonian people. We want a national conference during which representatives of the different opposition parties will discuss modalities of elections, interim government, and a prime minister, and not the CPDM [Cameroon People's Democratic Movement] Parliament to sit down and decide this for the Cameroonians because we do not trust them again. [end recording]

Mbouda, Djam Towns Suffer Unrest

AB1904212091 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] After Ngaoundere and Maroua yesterday, the wave of unrest today spread to Mbouda. Some demonstrations were noted in that town. For more details, here is reporter Francois Bakary in Bafoussam:

[Begin Bakary recording] [Words indistinct] yesterday, the town of Mbouda was today the target of the demonstrations. Let us start with Djam, where the damage seems much more significant: Four vehicles of the external service of the Ministry of Agriculture were burned and windows of the telephone exchange center and the party house were smashed. Yesterday, demonstrations left one demonstrator dead and three wounded. This morning, the Djam animal breeding center was set ablaze. All the entry points of the town have been barricaded with tires and burning vehicles. Despite the prompt intervention of the security forces [words indistinct]. Right now, there is relative peace in Djam.

Now, let us go to Mbouda, where the demonstrations started yesterday with an attack on the regional tax inspection bureau. Documents there were burned. There was an attempt to set fire to the breweries and the Palace of Justice [words indistinct] the demonstrators in the various districts where they started another attack. This time, it was aimed against the homes of policemen. This morning, the demonstrators set fire to documents at the Mbouda Revenue and Finance Office and, like in Djam, they barricaded all entrances to the town. The result of

today's demonstrations: three people wounded, including one seriously. As of now, insecurity is probably prevailing in that town.

In (Bafang), despite yesterday's demonstrations, there was relative calm today. This morning, despite the people's meeting with the local administrative, political, and traditional authorities, hostilities resumed at 1830 [words indistinct]. Finally, in (Banrante) this afternoon, a meeting summoned by Mr. Hamman Gimbert, first deputy to the prefect, enabled the people and the active forces of Nde Department to seek ways and means to preserve the peace and stem the acts of vandalism that had been called in (?leaflets) in the town since yesterday. They all agreed to maintain peace, dialogue, and to exchange views—not violence and vandalism. [end recording]

Douala 'Virtually Shut Down'

AB2004112191 London BBC World Service
in English 0630 GMT 20 Apr 91

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Opposition parties in Cameroon, are planning an antigovernment rally today following a two-day general strike in support of demands for political reforms. The rally is due to take place in Cameroon's economic capital, Douala, which was reported to have been virtually shut down by the strike yesterday.

In Cameroon's political capital, Yaounde, three leaders of the two week old strike at the university, have sought diplomatic asylum at the office of the European Community. The EEC representative has allowed the students to remain in the offices temporarily.

Radio Reports on Rallies

AB2004233091 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Excerpt] Douala, the economic capital, today lived through an intensive and unprecedented political day marked by two major rallies, one organized by the opposition parties and the other by the Democratic Rally of Cameroonian People [RDPC], Bouri section, in Douala.

At one rally, calls were made, sometimes in violent terms, for the holding of a national conference. At the other rally, violence was vigorously condemned while consultations, (?order), and peace were preached. The chronicle of the unusual day is filed here by Jean Matangana:

[Begin Matangana recording] It was an unprecedented day today, 20 April 1991, in Douala. The economic capital, after spending two days with life slowed down because of 'Operation Dead Cities,' launched by the opposition parties, came out victorious from this

slumber. People had wanted to constrain it, braving here and there the opposing forces to demonstrate its vitality and its political dynamism.

First, it was the Coordinating Committee of Opposition Parties that gave the kickoff for this political competition, which is very illuminating as far as political juggling and upcoming electoral competitions are concerned. The place chosen for the rally was the Trade Fair Square. Almost all the opposition parties were present. An effigy of the former Cameroonian president and makeshift placards constituted the main background. General amnesty and national conference constituted the main verses in the hymn of the opposition demands, presented in four statements targeted at a crowd of curious people, militants, and supporters who were estimated at four to five thousand.

The morning was drawing to a close in Douala, under the atmosphere of the end of the strike decreed by the opposition through "Operation Dead Cities." The call was observed differently throughout the Republic, though Cameroon did not, however, cease to live.

In the afternoon, Douala was the stage for events, but the background and the place of their occurrence were to change radically, with the great popular rally organized by the RDPC branch of Bouri on the esplanades of the Reunification Stadium in the (Fanda) Ward. This was a sociopolitical melting pot which added to the success of this grand assembly. It brought together militants and supporters of the RDPC and the followers of the other political parties, who were sometimes provocative, (specially invited) to this Saturday evening's political high mass.

After the welcoming address by the president of the RDPC subsection of (Niedjedjo), Jean-Jaques Ekindi, the president of the RDPC departmental branch of Bouri took to the floor to praise the exemplary maturity of Douala's population, which has allowed the last two days of the strike launched by the opposition to pass calmly; second to condemn the acts of violence perpetrated throughout the country, as well as to call for dialogue and consultation both within and outside the RDPC. Then Mr. Jean-Jaques Ekindi, whose talent as an orator once again aroused the crowds estimated at nearly 10,000 people, concluded, and I quote: To serve the Cameroonian people, each party must produce the best ideas, the best projects, and the best men to rule. The RDPC is working loyally toward this goal. It wishes good luck to the other parties and hopes to convince the Cameroonian people that it remains the best. [end recording] [passage omitted]

As rumors tell of an explosive situation in Ngaoundere and Bayo in the Adamahoua, we call on the Cameroon Television correspondent in Ngaoundere, Augustin Polika Wagnet, to brief us in detail on the situation in Ngaoundere.

[Wagnet] Since Thursday, Ngaoundere has been in turmoil. I would like you to listen to this communique from the governor of Adamawa Province:

Following the agitation marked by acts of vandalism in the towns of Ngaoundere, the governor of Adamahoua Province appeals to everyone to be calm. He reassures the people that all measures to ensure their security and property have been taken, and he is asking them to resume their normal daily activities.

That was the appeal from the governor of the Adamahoua Province, (Bernard Oyoi), to the people of Ngaoundere whose province is still in turmoil. The appeal revealed the high tension prevailing not only in Ngaoundere, but also in Bayo, from where news reaching us is not at all pleasant. But what is the cause for this agitation? From well informed sources, Ngaoundere's inhabitants have been requesting the release of their four political detainees. At present, we can reaffirm from very reliable sources that Ngaoundere is requesting the release of all people detained. Until now, it has only been children, college students, and the others, who were arrested during the agitations, who were released last night and this morning. The communique from the Adamahoua governor is sufficiently eloquent on the atmosphere in Ngaoundere and Bayo. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] In Garoua this morning, the municipal hall hosted the first official meeting of the National Union for Democracy and Progress, UNDP, a legalized opposition party. During this meeting, the party officials strongly condemned the acts of vandalism and violence carried out over the past few days in the country. The militants and the followers of the UNDP marched through the township of Garoua.

'At Least' 6 Reported Dead

AB2104140391 Paris AFP in French 1035 GMT
21 Apr 91

[Text] Yaounde, 21 Apr (AFP)—The violent demonstrations that took place yesterday in Ngaoundere, northern Cameroon, have left at least six dead—four demonstrators and two members of the security forces—according to a reliable source today in Yaounde. The demonstrators, who were opposed by security forces, were demanding the release of young people arrested the preceding night. The governor of the province, in a communique broadcast over the radio, appealed to the people for calm and stated that all the young people arrested had been released.

Parliament Debates 'Stormy'

AB2204132691 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT
22 Apr 91

[By Patrick van Rookeghem]

[Excerpts] Yaounde, April 22 (AFP)—Cameroon embarked Monday on a week likely to determine

whether long-postponed political changes come peacefully or whether a looming showdown between President Paul Biya and the opposition will end in a violent and bloody climax.

Tension in many parts of the country was at fever pitch following a weekend in which at least six people were killed in clashes between police and demonstrators at Ngaoundere, a town 990 kilometers (550 miles) north of here.

The toll brought to more than 20 the number of deaths in three weeks of social and political unrest connected with an opposition campaign for a national conference on political reform.

The government has acknowledged one death in the incidents Saturday at Ngaoundere while unverified opposition reports speak of the 29 people dead.

The clue to what direction the political crisis may take should be provided in the next few days by President Biya's choice of a prime minister for a new post to be created by parliament.

The personality of the new prime minister and the degree of his commitment to change are expected to determine the strategy adopted by the National Coordination Committee, an umbrella organisation grouping 11 out of 13 opposition parties fighting for democratic reforms.

The National Assembly, meeting in special session since Thursday, has been asked to vote on a constitutional amendment reviving the post of prime minister—a post which President Biya scrapped in 1984 in moves to strengthen his hold on power following an abortive coup.

According to press reports, the parliamentary debates have been "stormy" as legislators broached such issues as relations between parliament and the executive, limitations on the number of presidential mandates and on the prerogatives of the president and his new prime minister.

The government paper CAMEROON TRIBUNE said in an account Monday that "some members of parliament say they have been physically attacked while others claim to have been threatened."

Meanwhile the opposition, seeking to capitalise on public condemnation of police repression, has said there will be no truce during the parliamentary proceedings, in its campaign for democratic change.

The first deputy national president of the opposition Social Democratic Front, Souleymane Mahamat, told AFP on Sunday that two one-day strikes in Douala followed by a nationwide general strike last week were "just a warning." "We fully intend to go on with our action. There is no question of turning back," Mr. Souleymane said. It was now time for the Army "to decide whose side it is on," he said.

On Monday, opposition leaders expressed surprise and satisfaction over a speech made Sunday in Douala by the local leader of the ruling Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (RDPC). Jean-Jacques Ekindi criticised the brutality of security forces incidents. He said he favoured dialogue with the opposition—a view seen as implicit support for the national conference which President Biya has so far refused to hold.

On Saturday, [20 April] thousands of opposition supporters attended a rally in Douala after which the National Coordination announced plans for a meeting to map out short-term action to tighten the squeeze on President Biya. [passage omitted]

At least one person was shot at Douala University on Thursday [18 April] and violent student demonstrations broke out there on Friday [19 April].

Opposition students Monday were boycotting lectures in support of demands for the release of students detained by police after the incidents. [passage omitted]

Further on Fomaban Demonstration

AB2204171791 Paris AFP in French 1542 GMT
22 Apr 91

[Excerpt] Yaounde, 22 Apr (AFP)—Four people were killed this morning during violent demonstrations in Fomaban, a town in western Cameroon, it was learned from informed sources this afternoon in the Cameroonian capital.

The demonstrators erected barricades in the town. No incidents had been reported there earlier. The Palace of Justice was set alight and prisoners were set free, reliable sources have said. The demonstration was still continuing as of 1400 local time. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Habyarimana Announces Multiparty State by Jun

AB2104212891 Paris AFP in English
2004 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Nairobi, April 21 (AFP)—Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana announced Sunday that Rwanda will become a multi-party state by June.

In an address to parliament, Major General Habyarimana said: "Let those making arrangements for the multi-party process act with speed so that we can have several political parties by June 2," state-run Radio Rwanda reported.

The radio said Maj. Gen. Habyarimana made the announcement while presenting a report to parliament on views collected by a Commission on Multiparty Democracy in Rwanda. The radio quoted the Rwandese president as warning that the parties "must be formed to build, promote unity and development, and not to destroy."

Plans for multi-party reforms by 1992 were accelerated by the October 1 invasion of Rwanda by about 1,500 rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front, who have lived as refugees in Uganda for nearly three decades after they fled tribal warfare at home in the early 1960s.

The rebels have accused the Habyarimana regime in Kigali of abuse of power, political favoritism and human rights abuses.

The rebels deny that their mission is tribal, although the majority of them—who now conduct a hit and run bush guerrilla war against the Rwandan Government forces in the north—are members of the minority Tutsi tribe.

Over 100 Rebels Reportedly Killed in Attack

*EAI804214091 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 18 April 91*

[Text] The rebel [inkotanyi] cockroaches [inyenzi] again yesterday violated the cease-fire agreement which the

Patriotic Front signed with the Rwandan Government on 29 March at Nsele, in the presence of the mediator, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, and of the OAU secretary general, Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim.

The aggressors attempted to break through from Uganda, where they are based, via the pass between the Gahinga and Sabyinyo volcanoes. The Rwandan Armed Forces, which control the nation's borders, contained the new attack conducted by the Patriotic Front with the illusory aim of trying to occupy a few parcels of our territory. The attack was an important one, as witnessed by the losses inflicted on the enemy. According to military sources in Ruhengeri, the still-provisional toll for the rebels' ranks reports more than 100 dead.

The same sources indicate that those among the aggressors who managed to escape retreated as usual to their rear base located in Uganda.

Ethiopia

Rebel Radio Discusses 19 Apr Mengistu Speech

EA2104091091 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] Yesterday, Colonel Mengistu Haile-Mariam gave a lengthy speech, which he said was on the current situation and of great importance to Ethiopia. Anyone who was expecting something new must be a person who does not know Mengistu, or he is naive, because Mengistu, as before and more than ever before, was speaking arrogantly and ironically.

As he began speaking, Mengistu talked rubbish. As if he had been told he was immortal, he said that he is mortal like any other human being. He praised himself with words shameful to others for his contribution to Ethiopia—My actions have always been in the interests of Ethiopia. I suffer when the people are suffering. I bleed when the people are bleeding. After saying this, as if he cared for and advocated the Ethiopian cause, he said many people were jealous of him and also desirous of his position, boastfully expressing his view. Above all, he was heard saying: I am an Ethiopian with no crimes on my conscience, and I am an innocent Ethiopian.

Hence, Mengistu yesterday addressed the nation as if he had a leader's crown. If he had stopped here, it would have been better for him because when a speech is long, it deteriorates. [Words indistinct] that he adopted a constitution which is good for Ethiopia and which was welcomed by the people, and that he also formed a government which cannot be questioned for its implementation of democracy, and for his handing over the power which had been monopolized by those who said they had a divine right to it. He said all this without caring that he was lying.

To show his (?arrogance), he said that he was not responsible for all the Ethiopian peoples' blood he had shed and said this was the fault of the royals. He went on to say that he had had no decisive role in the past administration and that the government or the party did not belong to one person, group, or nationality but to the (?people). He said all this to the Ethiopian people and the world at large.

Without stopping here, he went on to outline a new theory about the development of the people of Eritrea and Ethiopia. Because the Ethiopian people have developed one spirit and are united, there are no so-called nationalities. This talk is a justification for him to say that Eritreans are Ethiopians. To give concrete examples, he said that the elders of Beni Amer had said that their roots were from Agew in Gojam, and that to strengthen the unity of Ethiopia, they had given him the sword of their forefathers, which is 100 years old, and he showed the sword on the television. According to his way of thinking, there is no better justification.

But he did not stop here. Mengistu said that the Amhara are not a special nationality or people. Mengistu said that in Hebrew, Amhara means the people who live in the hills and that Amharic is a language which was formed from many areas, not a language of one nationality, but the language of government. Hence Mengistu, not even leaving the Eritreans, Tigrayans, Oromos and the Gurages [ethnic group in Shewa], as such, baptized them Amharas. Mengistu's wish is to change the question of the Eritreans or the Ethiopian nationalities into the general question of the Amharas. In short, the Eritrean question, or that of other the nationalities in Ethiopia, has been decided by the meagre words of Mengistu, and has been shelved [words indistinct].

Mengistu also linked the issue of (?his foreign policy) in the past 16 years with the issue of the Asmara-based Kagnaw station [U.S. military base] and its closure, and his rapprochement to Thiyand said that he had decreed socialism and worked to harmonize the Eritrean revolution with his in the light of the people's front. He narrated all this in a very mysterious (?tone). He called everything that deals with Marxism, Red terror, and the wish to crush Eritrea a Soviet [word indistinct]. He admitted that he had never had anything that he [word indistinct]. Moreover, he went on to say that to please and appease the people of Barka, he gave power and promotion to [former head of state] General Aman Andom and other Eritreans, but they deserted him. We could not understand whether this was frankness or naivete.

What the whole world was eagerly awaiting was to hear him bring up new proposals and to relinquish his powers. But yesterday, what Mengistu did more than at any other time, was to show his arrogance and rigidity. As a result of his arrogance, he said, (?do you want me) to give my powers to the Eritrean or Tigrayan leaders for the sake of Ethiopian unity? In order to foil the Eritrean war and the will of the people and to create a rift between Tigrayans and Amharas, with a view to creating a fratricidal war among citizens, he said that the Shabiyyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] and Weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front] have agreed to establish a Tigray Tigrigna government. He also accused the Shabiyyah and Weyane, maybe from fear or from [word indistinct], saying that he has evidence to the effect that they are manufacturing chemical weapons and atomic bombs. Mengistu has gone mad or [words indistinct]. This is evidence to the effect that he will use this pretext to create havoc and harm the Eritrean and Ethiopian peoples. After all these uncoordinated remarks, Mengistu asked how do we achieve peace?

As if he had not called up most of the Ethiopian population to be sacrificed and [words indistinct], and he said he was going to convene the Shengo.

In any case, Mengistu has declared that he will not budge in the slightest from power. All his shortfalls are not of his making but of his cadres and officials, he said. On the weakening of his soldiers, he said the reason is the

fighting with soldiers from Libya and Iraq [words indistinct]. Above all, he said: there is no Ethiopian above me. It is either me or the life of Ethiopia. Let no grass grow after me, was Mengistu's remark.

We did not expect anything positive from an arrogant dictator. [Word indistinct] if I am not going to be spared from collapse, then why should I give a [words indistinct] remark.

Further on Shengo Session, Mengistu Comments

*EA2204212491 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Shengo members have now elected members of a drafting commission which will hold exhaustive discussions on political and defence issues and present draft resolutions, and they have continued their deliberations.

The third extraordinary congress of the national Shengo [parliament], which will deliberate on ways and means of containing the threat posed to our country's unity and very existence and the overall threat to the security of all Ethiopians and ways of stopping the war begun against us, has continued its deliberations. The third extraordinary congress of the national Shengo, after assessing and discussing exhaustively the damage being created by the so-called sha'biyyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] and Weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front] movements, which foreign countries are helping to destroy Ethiopia. After assessing the past efforts, the Shengo noted that the situation is of the utmost urgency and expressed the view that all of society should be mobilized immediately, for the struggle is not restricted to a particular section or area.

Comrade President Mengistu said that the government will give special attention to the initiative of Shengo members and the popular activity to safeguard the country from the current threat the country faces and will prepare the conditions for the initiative's speedy implementation.

Giving their views during their deliberations, members of the congress said that our enemies are carrying out these activities not only on their own initiative but with the support of Sudan, Libya, and others, our enemies who look forward to the downfall of Ethiopia. Hence, said the members, there is need for a speedy campaign to preserve our existence, which all society should think about immediately, for this is not an issue over which we should hesitate for even a minute or an hour.

Comrade President Mengistu went on to say that although the Shengo had made repeated calls for peace to the opposition groups with a view to peacefully solving the problems in the northern part of our country, there was no peaceful trend evident with the opposition groups. He went on to say that anti-unity groups have been using the peace forums, according to their approach at any one time, for their own propaganda purposes and

not to solve the problems. He said that in the Washington peace talks in which the U.S. Government mediated, both sides came out with their proposals and noted that although the government's peace proposal had been accepted by foreign governments, the secessionist group came out with secession as the sole solution to the problem.

Shengo Resolutions on Peace, Amnesty Reported

*EA2304102691 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 0400 GMT 23 Apr 91*

[Resolutions of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, PDRE, third Shengo emergency congress held in Addis Ababa on 22 April]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The PDRE National Shengo [parliament], in its third emergency congress held on 22 April on the very alarming situation in the country, after exhaustively examining the issues involved, giving topmost priority to the people and the country as well as to saving the present generation from being judged by history, adopted the following resolutions:

A. Peaceful and political solutions: To safeguard and affirm Ethiopia's unity and to strengthen the peace efforts made so far, the National Shengo has decided the following in order to obtain peaceful and political solutions to our country's problems:

1. To set up a common peace forum with all opposition parties and unity forces and to seek a way to form a transitional system that can achieve lasting peace in our country and for our people as well as to determine the future political situation of the country, and to hold discussions, and to reach agreements on this point.
2. To create a conducive atmosphere whereby all opposition parties and unity forces can peacefully and democratically participate in the country's political activities and to give this a legal guarantee.
3. To grant total amnesty to all citizens who left the country for various political reasons and are living in various continents, and to allow them to return to the country, as well as to grant total amnesty to those who are in the country and face the same situation and who should participate in the political life of the country without any retribution.
4. In order to expedite an immediate end to the civil war, so that peace will prevail, to implement a cease-fire and other helpful steps towards this realization.
5. To continue, as the need arises, the peace talks which were previously launched in various forums through the mediation of third parties.
6. To set up a peace commission, which will monitor and supervise the implementation of these decisions, so that lasting peace may prevail in our country. The Shengo has so decided. [passage omitted]

B. To safeguard national integrity: [passage omitted]

1. All able-bodied youth, 18 years old and above, including farmers, government employees, workers in production and service sectors, and all Ethiopians in

general, should be mobilized more than ever before, and all legal and organizational requirements that will enable the training, transportation, and deployment of these forces must be fulfilled immediately.

Kenya

KANU Official Criticizes U.S. Warning

EA2204154191 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] The U.S. State Department yesterday issued a travel advisory warning American citizens to be careful when travelling in Kenya. Reacting to the report, Mombasa KANU [Kenya African National Union] branch chairman Shariff Nassir said Kenya remains a haven on the African Continent despite the American claims. Nassir accused the USA of having formed the habit of creating trouble around the world regardless of the consequences.

The travel advisory in question had warned U.S. citizens that there were continuing criminal attacks on tourists in Kenya and also advised them to beware of confidence tricksters. The advisory also warned against wearing jewelry and carrying expensive cameras. Efforts to contact officials of the U.S. Embassy on what prompted the advisory were fruitless. In spite of it, tourists who spoke to KTN today were largely of the opinion that Western countries and particularly the cities in which they lived were more insecure than Kenya. Those who spoke included Americans, Australians, Canadians, Germans, Africans, and Englishmen.

President Moi on Party Recruitment, 'Anarchists'

EA2004212091 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today told members of Parliament to spearhead the KANU [Kenyan African National Union] membership recruitment drive in their respective constituencies. The

president at the same time told the district commissioners countrywide to issue licences to members of Parliament to hold a party recruitment drive in a bid to strengthen KANU. President Moi was addressing the nation from Nakuru State House, where he was entertained by this year's winners of the Kenya schools drama festival. [passage omitted]

President Moi said that despite the development and peace that the country was enjoying, there were a few anarchists who wanted to plunge Kenya into chaos for their own selfish ends. He said that these anarchists, who had support from certain neighboring countries, after failing to incite wananchi [citizens] in the fight had now devised a new strategy and wanted to recruit unemployed youth in the country's major cities to use them to cause chaos. President Moi noted that the anarchists did not care about the lives of the innocent youth who they only wanted to lure and use in dangerous assignments.

President Moi advised the youth to be on the lookout for such people and to report them promptly to the relevant authorities. The president further disclosed that these anarchists were also trying to infiltrate churches and even law courts in an attempt to bring them into disrepute. The president reaffirmed the commitment of the Kenya Government in tackling the economic problems facing wananchi. He noted that unemployment was causing the government concern and it was seeking ways of generating employment for the country's youth. He added that the government would implement the recommendations of the presidential committee on unemployment which he appointed last year and which submitted its report to him in January this year.

The president further stressed the need for peace and respect for the sanctity of human life. He called on the warring factions in Ethiopia to hold discussions with the government in order to end the bloodshed and also bring lasting peace to that country. President Moi noted that problems would only be solved through dialogue and expressed hope that even in Somalia, the warring factions would unite to end the suffering in that country. [passage omitted]

ANC Seeks De Klerk, Cabinet Resignations

MB2204144591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1356 GMT 22 Apr 91

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 22 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] wants President F W de Klerk and his Cabinet to resign, suspend the Constitution and create an interim government which will rule by decree—according to Mr Benny Alexander, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] secretary-general.

He said the ANC told the Pan Africanist Congress of this plan at the Harare alliance talks between the two movements last week. Mr Alexander said the ANC wanted the creation of an interim government before any negotiation process towards a new constitution could proceed.

ANC Secretary-General Mr Alfred Nzo on Monday confirmed Mr Alexander's comments. Mr Nzo said the first phase was the removal of obstacles to talks.

The second phase was an all-party congress, where the ANC would point out that it wanted President de Klerk and his government to resign as it could not be "both player and referee at the same time".

The government would have to suspend the Constitution and create an interim government which would rule by decree. A constituent assembly would in turn be the only mechanism for adopting a democratic constitution. "For the transitional period to be overseen properly it must be by a neutral authority," Mr Nzo told SAPA in an interview in his office at the ANC headquarters in central Johannesburg.

"You can't have two governments running parallel. That's obvious. If there is agreement on an interim government it means that the other people must go."

On Thursday, after returning from the Harare alliance talks between the PAC and ANC, Mr Alexander told SAPA the ANC offered to "give us more details than they've ever done to anybody in the past".

"Mainly... That Mr de Klerk in fact should resign. For the first time they said that.

"And that the Constitution must be scrapped. And that the interim government must rule by decree," Mr Alexander said in an interview.

Mr Nzo confirmed this and said the ANC's view of the process followed certain steps:

Firstly, the removal of all obstacles to negotiations. Secondly, the calling of an all-party congress which will discuss the question of the principles on which a new constitution is based, and the setting up of a neutral interim government to oversee the process of constitution-making. This implied the resignation of the government and the scrapping or suspension of the current constitution. Thirdly, the creation of a constituent assembly to

draw up and adopt a new democratic constitution to serve as the basis for electing a new government.

Mr de Klerk's government, however, saw the process totally differently, according to Mr Nzo: "When they talk about an all-party conference, their perception is that that all-party conference should be the body to draw up a constitution. In which case then it means...that the all-party conference would meet (and) decide on a new constitution on the basis of which elections take place. All along the line the process is controlled by the De Klerk government...Which to us is wrong. You can't have a player being both a player and a referee at the same time."

Mr Nzo added: "Obviously once there is agreement on a transitional government then the obvious thing that must happen is for those who are in government today should then give way to the transitional government. It is a standpoint of the African National Congress."

Asked whether the ANC had voiced this to Mr de Klerk and his government before, Mr Nzo told SAPA: "We have not yet reached the stage of negotiating. We have not reached that position yet. We are still at the position where we are saying they (the government) must clear obstacles. Once obstacles are cleared then these concepts will be put on the table."

Mr Nzo added: "...It is an expression of our viewpoint. We are hoping that our viewpoint will at the end of the day be the one to be accepted."

SAPA: So what you are saying is that the ANC is not prepared to enter any form of interim government with the De Klerk government still in charge?

Nzo: "That's our viewpoint."

SAPA: The government has to resign?

Nzo: "Well obviously...it must be replaced by an interim government."

SAPA: And that means the Constitution must then be suspended?

Nzo: "Yes...it is an apartheid constitution."

The ANC secretary general added: "That's why...we are saying these stages are necessary.

"It is necessary to have an interim government which is going to oversee everything, which is going to also create...a constituent assembly that draws up the constitution and manages the country until...the people elect their government on the basis of the new constitution."

Ever since the ANC began speaking about the processes necessary for the transformation of South Africa into a democratic state, the ANC has looked at it in stages, Mr Nzo said.

"The first stage is the clearance of obstacles so that the process of negotiations should start. The second stage

concerns the transitional arrangements, when you discuss: ...How do you proceed? Having cleared the obstacles you then now sit down to discuss...to negotiate. And the points we are going to put forward are this: We say that the De Klerk government cannot both be player and referee at the same time. So that for the transitional period to be overseen properly it must be by a neutral authority. And that neutral authority the ANC has identified as an interim government. The only mechanism for adopting of a democratic constitution is a constituent assembly," Mr Nzo added.

"These are things that we...repeated to the PAC as our own point of view. The PAC, of course, is in full agreement with the constituent assembly but as yet they don't see themselves clear to agree to a transitional government."

Minister Reacts to ANC Demand

MB2204164091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1624 GMT 22 Apr 91

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town April 22 SAPA—The minister of constitutional development and chief government negotiator, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said on Monday it now appeared futile commenting on ANC [African National Congress] policy.

"The confusion of leadership inside the ANC has apparently reached such a level that statements on ANC policy are now being issued by the secretary general of the PAC," he said.

He was responding to a SAPA story reporting the PAC secretary general, Mr Benny Alexander, saying the ANC demanded the resignation of President F W de Klerk and his government, the suspension or scrapping of the Constitution, and an interim government ruling South Africa by decree.

Dr Viljoen said under the circumstances it would appear futile to comment on ANC policy.

"The government stands by its firm position against a constituent assembly elected on a simple majoritarian basis and also against an interim government, amounting to an abdication of power by the present constitutional structures," he said.

Vlok Prepared To Discuss Crimewatch Systems

MB2304065091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2220 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Durban April 22 SAPA—The crime rate in South Africa was unacceptably high, and the police need the support of the public to be their "eyes and ears" to combat this, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said in Amanzimtoti on Monday night.

He said prevention of crime was vitally important—but to attain this the police needed the support of the community. Mr Vlok told an audience of about 250 people in the Amanzimtoti town hall that while more than 10,000 extra policemen had been recruited in the past year, and there were steps to re-introduce the "bobby on the beat", the police could not be everywhere.

The crimewatch system, where alert neighbours took care of each others property, would make it difficult or impossible for a potential burglar to go unnoticed in an area.

Mr Vlok stressed that private armies were not in the interest of the country—the crimewatch system was not designed to allow for armed patrols, and members should not take it upon themselves to assume the duties of the police.

He conceded there was a danger the system could degenerate into vigilante groups, and said it was vital the watches be formed and "controlled" very carefully by the police.

"Otherwise the members could land themselves in very serious trouble," he said.

He slammed the ANC [African National Congress] proposals to set up self defence units in the townships, saying these would lead to confrontation and polarisation.

The SAP [South African Police] was prepared to discuss the setting up of crimewatch systems in the townships, he added.

Umkhonto we Sizwe Cadres To Lead Defense Units

MB2004111591 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 20 Apr 91 pp 1, 2

[Report by Abbey Makoe: "MK Cadres 'To Take Lead'"]

[Text] Trained Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation—African National Congress (ANC) military wing] cadres will lead the controversial reactivated township defence units—and that's official.

The ANC's Sphiwe Nyanda, a former "Operation Vula" accused and now Secretary for the National Campaigns Committee, vowed that he would be among scores of other MK members who would lead the defence units.

However, Mr Nyanda was also quick to point out that "the move should not be seen in a sinister way". The ANC should not be seen as forming a "private army", he said.

It was the duty of the civic associations to form the units, he said. "The ANC would participate through training schemes in self defence."

Sakki Macozoma, an ANC spokesman, confirmed the defence units were the initiative of the civic associations throughout the country. The programme, he said, had the blessings of his movement. Mr Nyanda stressed that

the units would not be affiliated to any political organisation. They would protect the entire community, he said.

Members of the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, and those of the Azanian People's Organisation, would play a role equal to that of MK members in the units, said Mr Nyanda.

He described self-defence as an "inalienable right that cannot be denied by any law in any country".

And in the case of the units in the townships, they would be answerable to no one but the community they served, he added.

Asked what weapons the defence units would use, he replied: "Anything." Residents had been urged to apply for fire-arm licences in large numbers. He would also not rule out the use of cross-bows.

He spoke of guns, spears or whatever residents had for retaliation against right-wingers in the police force and vigilantes in particular.

He was especially critical of the Inkatha Freedom Party, saying the police did nothing to stop it from "killing township residents".

Training, he said, would be based on discipline. This would be to prevent the units from degenerating into "com-tsotsis"—township slang for a "comrade" who is also a thug—or vigilantes.

Surveillance of the enemy would be a priority, said Mr Nyanda. It was time black communities identified these enemies. He could not say what type of uniform unit members would wear but promised: "We are going to be able to identify one other."

HNP Rejects Planned Conference on Violence

MB2004172791 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] The HNP [Reformed National Party] says it rejects the planned multiparty conference on violence announced earlier this week by the state president. The HNP said in a statement in Pretoria that the conference was just another way in which the government was trying to get the different political parties, and other movements, involved in a form of negotiation with, among others, the ANC [African National Congress], the SACP [South African Communist Party], and other communist groups.

It expressed concern about the high murder figure on whites, particularly the elderly, which was still increasing. The party also expressed concern that white members of the security forces were risking their lives to keep Xhosa and Zulus apart.

Winnie Mandela on Government 'Declaration of War'

MB2204112691 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
22 Apr 91 pp 1, 2

[Report by Themba Molefe: "Our Ancestors Were Raped"]

[Text] Mrs Winnie Mandela yesterday said coloured people came into being in South Africa because European settlers "raped our grandmothers". She was speaking at the launch of a branch of the ANC [African National Congress] women's league in Toekomsrus, Randfontein, on the West Rand.

She was mobbed as she arrived in the township with many residents clamouring for space in the local community hall just to catch a glimpse of her. When she started speaking she said: "I am not going to make a speech because as you all know we have problems to attend to presently."

And after conveying greetings and a message of admiration from ANC Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela who telephoned from Japan, she said: "You are called coloureds because not long after they (Europeans) landed here in 1652 these despicable people raped our grandmothers. "You are aborigines of this land which belongs to all of us. In our new South Africa we shall have no colour barrier. We shall have no coloureds or Indians but one nation as spelled out in the Freedom Charter."

On the question of the escalating violence, Mrs Mandela, the ANC head of social welfare, charged: "(State President) Mr F.W. de Klerk has abused our belief that he is a man of integrity and that he is a sincere man. He is not interested in stopping the violence. Why?"

"The Government wants to see the ANC negotiating from a point of weakness, with our backs against the wall. It is using Inkatha to attack the ANC." She said this attitude of the Government was a declaration of war.

Mandela said the ANC was serious about the formation of defence units and that the organisation would map out how it would seize power by June. "May 9 will decide the fate of this country. The Government will decide whether the ANC should seize power by force, and it will have only itself to blame," she said.

The ANC has marked May 9 as the deadline for the dismissal of Ministers Adriaan Vlok and General Magnus Malan. The ANC has blamed the Ministers, of law and order and defence respectively, for failing to stop township violence.

At the end of the speech, 11-year-old Ramona Rooskranz presented Mrs Mandela with a bouquet of flowers amid shouts of "Amandla" [Power] and "Viva ANC".

West Rand Inkatha Breaks Off ANC Contacts

MB2104192091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1836 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 21 SAPA—The West Rand region of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], at a public rally outside the George Koch Hostel in Johannesburg on Sunday, resolved to break off all regional contact with the African National Congress [African National Congress], IFP Secretary Mr Humphrey Ndlovu told SAPA.

He spoke to SAPA by telephone after the meeting, which he said was attended by thousands of IFP supporters.

Mr Ndlovu said the reason for the IFP decision not to attend further regional meetings with the ANC followed the recent death of a number of Inkatha supporters, allegedly at the hands of ANC supporters.

He mentioned specifically two IFP meetings where members were killed: one in Alexandra on March 17, and another on April 7 in Emndeni in Soweto.

"Because of all these things Inkatha in this region decided today at a meeting outside the George Koch Hostel there is no use anymore holding any further meetings with the ANC," Mr Ndlovu said.

He added the decision was also linked to the ANC decision to form self-defence units. "The ANC declared that defence units should operate in this area. Defence units will not defend Inkatha, only ANC supporters." He added Inkatha would not be forming its own self-defence units.

According to the IFP secretary, Inkatha and the ANC formed a committee about a month ago "to work in the Transvaal". However, the committee had never met, he said.

Mr Ndlovu said the purpose of Sunday's IFP meeting was to "discuss the killing of our people here by ANC supporters". After debating the issue, a vote was taken.

ANC Not Officially Told of Break

MB2204122191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1112 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 22 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] says it has not received official word from the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on its reported intention of cutting all ties with the ANC's PWV [Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging] regional office.

On Sunday [21 Apr] the IFP's West Rand region resolved to break off all regional contact with the ANC following the recent deaths of a number of Inkatha supporters, an IFP spokesman said. On Monday the ANC issued a statement saying it had only learned of the break from newspaper reports.

According to the statement: "As far as the region is concerned no official communique from Inkatha has

been received in this regard. "As soon as that happens the regional executive committee will give the matter the necessary attention."

ANC Commitment To Press Freedom Doubted

MB2204113691 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
22 Apr 91 p 10

[Article by THE STAR's "political staff": "ANC Image In Need Of a Shine"]

[Text] An ANC [African National Congress] official and former journalist herself recently called a reporter "filth" because she did not like a certain phrase in an article. A senior Western Cape activist stunned reporters a few months ago by bluntly telling them: "We expect you to become card-carrying members of the ANC." These are two crude examples of the ANC's apparent intolerance of the media, but they serve to highlight increasing doubts about the organisation's commitment to press freedom.

Coverage—and harsh criticism—of the ANC's May 9 ultimatum to the Government has brought relations between the ANC and the media to their lowest point yet.

ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela lashed out at the media, accusing it of creating a "smoke screen of propaganda" and attempting to destroy the ANC. The media's criticism of the ultimatum was "a funny and conditioned response from a group of people who were in fact asserting that we have no right to express our views candidly", he said.

The ultimatum debacle—for which the media has to admit its share of responsibility—will certainly die down. Hopefully, both the ANC and the media have learnt a lesson from it: the ANC to improve its public relations; the media not to push the alarm button every time it detects smoke.

Nevertheless, the latest incident of ANC press-bashing, the most vehement since the organisation's unbanning 15 months ago, provides a useful opportunity to examine the ANC's attitudes towards the media. Compared with other political parties, the ANC has vociferously campaigned for press freedom. Its proposed Bill of Rights states: "There shall be freedom of thought, speech, expression and opinion, including a free press which shall respect the right to reply."

In November last year, Mr Mandela again firmly committed his organisation to a free press when saying the ANC would never seek to control or arbitrarily determine the way in which journalists performed their work. "We wish to see the media report the facts as they see them, without hinderance by the State or any political party," he said.

Much of Mr Mandela and the ANC's current frustration with the media stems from an honest belief that the organisation, which has initiated the peace process, deserves more support for its policies. But the media

argues [as published] that the ANC should face fair criticism and should not regard that as implied hostility.

Media criticism of the organisation's communication skills has seldom been raised. For months after the ANC's unbanning, journalists tried to keep their complaints to themselves, excusing bad information services as part of the transitional phase from a liberation movement to a political party. But many have now become disillusioned.

Local reporters complain that the ANC pays more attention to the foreign media to get its message across to the world. Yet, a top visiting Dutch journalist was amazed when, on a recent trip to South Africa, many of her appointments with ANC officials were not kept.

Some journalists charge that telephone calls are seldom returned by the department of information and publicity (DIP) and other officials. Messages often do not reach their destination. Over-worked DIP spokesman are often abrupt or not available for comment. Many argue that, as a government in waiting, the ANC should appoint media officers to help take the load off NEC [National Executive Committee] members. Interestingly, the ANC last week took a firm step to improve contact with the Afrikaans media, appointing a recently released activist, Carl Niehaus, as a liaison officer.

To the ANC leadership's credit, NEC members have steadfastly refused to brief the media on important events such as the Pretoria Minute, honouring its agreement with the Government that details of the negotiating process would not be made public.

But at the same time, deputy Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer was holding a series of press briefings, and the Government's negotiating team shrewdly followed that up with leaks to the media.

Many of the logistical hiccups have been smoothed out, and compared to other fledgling parties, the ANC has gone public with relative success. But what is disturbing from an organisation which regards itself as the leading proponent of democracy—with freedom of speech as a vital pillar—is the ANC's underlying intolerance of the media if not a desire to control it.

Last week, Winnie Mandela branded journalists from THE INDEPENDENT as security police spies for having written a particularly critical article about the shady activities of her "football team". In Natal, a leading ANC official's lambasting of a particular newspaper whipped up emotions to a pitch where the crowd chanted at reporters attending a memorial service: "Kill them, kill them!". "The ANC thinks if you criticise them you are the enemy," commented a foreign journalist. In at least one case, a journalist who had written an article obtained from ANC insiders was subjected to a witch-hunt to establish the leak.

Even Mr Mandela, a favourite of many journalists, is being criticised for his dismissive attitude towards reporters. Often, notably when he is tired, he answers

probing questions with a standard response: "I don't believe I need to answer the question because you are clearly very confused."

Many political parties have over the years resorted to methods, subtle or blatant, to influence journalists. During the heyday of apartheid, the NP [National Party] government showed no hesitation in using draconian laws to control the media. Many of these are still in place.

And other groups are guilty, too: the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] denies certain journalists access to its public meetings; PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] supporters assaulted a photographer at Zeph Mothopeng's funeral; Inkatha supporters marching through Johannesburg threatened to kill a reporter and attempted to abduct another.

The ANC has come under closer scrutiny than other political groups for two reasons. First, because it has taken on the awesome task of bringing democracy to South Africa and, secondly, because it will be a major player in any new government.

Government Meets Church Council on Land Reform

*MB2204124091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1134 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] Cape Town April 22 SAPA—Government ministers and senior officials met representatives of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) on Monday for discussions on matters relating to the white paper on land reform. Careful note was taken of the SACC delegation's submissions and arguments, the minister of planning, provincial affairs and national housing, Mr Hernus Kriel, said in a statement.

The SACC, led by the Rev Frank Chikane, handed over a four-page document containing its standpoints and certain proposals regarding the white paper.

It was decided to refer the document to the parliamentary joint committee, which is reviewing submissions and evidence on the proposed land reform bills from a broad spectrum of representatives.

Additional policy statements would be made after the final report of the joint committee, Mr Kriel said.

The committee is chaired by the deputy minister of development aid, Mr Piet Marais. He and the minister of public works and land affairs of development aid, Mr Jacob de Villiers, also attended the meeting.

Tutu Warns Government of Unrest Over Land Issue

*MB2204153891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] Archbishop Desmond Tutu has warned that unless the government returns land to its original inhabitants the country will face widespread unrest. Tutu said that he and 12 other church leaders made the warning at

a meeting with government ministers today, centering around the question of government appropriated land.

The government is acting to abolish laws that restricted land ownership along racial lines, but has not said that it will return land confiscated by apartheid to its original owners. The government feels that this would be impractical.

Ladysmith People Prevented From Reoccupying Land

*MB2204094991 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] People thrown off their ancestral homes in northern Natal tried to go back this weekend, but as Carmel Rickard reports, they were confronted with barrels of security force guns:

[Rickard] A number of people are to appear in the Ladysmith Magistrate's Court today after an attempt to reoccupy land confiscated by the government in the 1970's. People from (Kwinlen), near Ladysmith, were removed from their homes under the government's black-spot legislation. Since then they've wanted to go back to the land their families owned.

This weekend they tried to do so. However, armed members of the police and Army at the site said they weren't allowed into the area. People then put up tents next to the road, saying they'd wait there until they could go home. However, some were later arrested for trespassing and others for resisting arrest. They are due to appear in court this morning, and the Association for Rural Advancement, AFRA, is organizing lawyers to defend them.

Hospital Discharges PAC President Makwetu

*MB1804101891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0919 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg April 18 SAPA—PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] President Mr Clarence Makwetu was discharged from the Cathcart Hospital in the eastern Cape on Thursday [18 Apr] morning, suffering only bruises, after his car overturned for no apparent reason on Wednesday [17 Apr] afternoon on his way home from the East London airport. "Mr Makwetu's condition is quite satisfactory," hospital spokesman Dr Trevor Robarts told SAPA on Thursday.

The Pan-Africanist Congress did not rule out foul play. PAC general secretary Mr Benny Alexander told SAPA earlier. Mr Makwetu lives in Cofimvaba in Transkei, about an hour's drive from East London.

Dr Robarts added: "Mr Makwetu sustained moderate bruising—to his right shoulder, chest and right ankle—and he was discharged from the Cathcart hospital today (Thursday) to go home. "X-rays were carried out, which showed no bone injuries."

The PAC president was returning home after attending a two-day conference in Harare, Zimbabwe, between the national executive committees of the African National Congress and PAC.

Mr Makwetu flew into Johannesburg on Tuesday night, where he stayed overnight, before flying to East London on Wednesday morning. Mr Alexander said. He added: "On Mr Makwetu's way to Cofimvaba, where he lives, (and) which is about one hour's drive from East London airport, he met with an accident on the Cathcart Road... "The latest information we have is that his condition is not too serious, and stable.

"His car is an absolute write-off, and the PAC is still investigating the cause of the accident." Mr Makwetu was driving his BMW 3 series car at the time of the accident. He was accompanied by a bodyguard, "who escaped unhurt".

Mr Alexander added: "We are investigating all possibilities for the cause of the accident, including the question of foul play. "...The car just overturned on a straight road. It just overturned," the PAC general secretary said.

Security around members of the PAC leadership, including their property, may have to be reviewed following Mr Makwetu's car accident, and also because of an attack on a senior PAC worker on Monday night, Mr Alexander said.

"A senior administrative officer in the PAC headquarters (in central Johannesburg), Mr Jan Shoba, was attacked by (people in) three cars in Atteridgeville on Monday night at about 8pm [1800 GMT]," he told SAPA on Thursday.

"The people were wearing balaclavas and his (Mr Shoba's) car was surrounded...He was taken out of his car and hacked with sharp instruments including pangas [large knives]. "One of the people took off his balaclava, and it was a white person."

Police spokesman Lt Marinda Erasmus in Pretoria told SAPA on Thursday afternoon that no charge of assault had been laid by a Mr Jan Shoba at the Atteridgeville police station "since Monday night until now".

According to Mr Alexander, Mr Shoba suffered "very serious" injuries in the attack. He was now recovering at home after first having been taken to hospital. "His head is swollen, and he has numerous lacerations on his body."

Did his attackers say anything during the attack? "They did not say a single word. They did not take any of his money. They only took his documents."

Mr Alexander did not rule out that the attack on Mr Shoba on Monday was in any way linked to Mr Makwetu's car accident on Wednesday. "We do not rule out that it can be linked, but at this point of time we are still investigating all these things. "Our view is that the trademark of the attack on Mr Shoba seems to be that of the askaris [turned ANC guerrillas]." Mr Alexander

claimed. "He (Mr Shoba) was left for dead. He was found by someone after four hours."

Asked to comment on Mr Alexander's allegation, Lt Erasmus said: "We cannot comment further because no charge has been laid by the victim, Mr Jan Shoba." The PAC general secretary added: "What we will have to do is maybe increase our already tight security around our leadership and their properties."

Government Approves Release of 96 More Prisoners

MB2004065591 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] The release of a further 96 prisoners has been approved in terms of the provisions of the Pretoria Minute. A spokesman for the Ministry of Justice and Correctional Services said the prisoners would be released as soon as possible. This brings to 215 the number of people whose release was announced this week. Indemnity has been granted to 220 [figure as heard] people who left South Africa prior to October 1990 without a valid passport of permit.

In addition, 15 people involved in political crimes have been granted indemnity. They include members of the ANC [African National Congress] and right-wing movements.

One of the 15 additional people to whom indemnity has been granted is 27-year-old Deon Christiaan Rautenbach, a brother-in-law of the so-called Wit Wolf [white wolf], Barend Strydom. He was allegedly involved in explosions at the offices of the National Party, Melrose House, and the offices of the American Embassy.

Indemnity was also granted to 48-year-old Gerhardus Petrus Minnaar, who was allegedly involved in arson at the Roman Catholic church and other buildings at Boekenhoutfontein last June. He was also found to be in possession of explosives or incendiary devices, and assisted Mr. Piet Rudolf while he was on the run.

UNHCR Disagrees With Indemnity Procedure

MB1904132991 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Apr 91 p 1

[Article by Patrick Bulger: "Repatriation Talks Hit a Snag"]

[Text] Government and representatives of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) have disagreed over government's indemnity procedure for returning SA [South African] exiles.

Government is also facing pressure from the EC to adjust its indemnity procedure to be compatible with UNHCR norms, a senior UNHCR source said in an interview from Geneva yesterday.

Negotiations are continuing with a view to securing the world body's help in repatriating SA exiles but sources

involved in the talks said yesterday the UNHCR was unlikely to help under the current indemnity arrangement, which places the onus on individual exiles to seek clearance from government before returning.

"I don't see how large-scale repatriation can be accomplished with the elaborate indemnity arrangement," the UNHCR source said. "There is concern about the forms which returnees have to fill in. They are not designed to imbue confidence and trust but rather suspicion and fear. We can't bend principles applied to all repatriation situations to make them specific to SA."

Senior UNHCR official K. Kalumiya was in SA recently to negotiate an agreement following last month's government invitation to the UNHCR to become involved in the repatriation process.

Talks with Foreign Minister Pik Botha and senior government officials had deadlocked over the amnesty issue, the source said, but added he remained confident agreement would be reached.

Education Minister Rejects Forced Integration

MB2004161291 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] The minister of education and culture, Piet Clase, says it is up to parents to ensure their children get the education they require. Addressing a meeting of the Transvaal Parents' Association, Clase said he rejects the concept of a single huge education department, and forced integration. He suggested as an alternative that systems catering for the diverse needs of the population should operate equally within a single department. Clase says a new system would not be affected by race, but would apply to communities.

Anglo American To Cut 12,500 Jobs in Mines

MB1904132291 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Apr 91 p 1

[Report by Robert Laing: "Anglo To Cut 12 500 Jobs at Two Mines"]

[Text] Anglo American is to cut about 12,500 jobs at its two largest gold mines, Freegold and Vaal Reefs, Anglo's gold and uranium chairman Clem Sunter said yesterday.

His announcement was made at a briefing in Johannesburg on the quarterly results of the group's six gold producers which suffered an 18.8 percent fall in net profit in the March quarter to R[Rand]133.8m[million] (R164.8m).

The news of the cutbacks comes in the wake of recent announcements that Rand Mines' Harmony mine had cut its workforce by 6,039 and that Anglovaal's Loraine was to reduce its workforce by 500. Earlier this month Genmin said about 2,400 workers at Stilfontein would lose their jobs as the mine is to be closed.

Further job losses are expected if the gold price does not recover. Yesterday the gold price once again dropped through the \$360 resistance level to close in London at \$358.55 (from the previous day's \$360.75).

Sunter said jobs would be cut at the Freegold mine because it was running out of payable stope face in its north region, making 8,000 of the 49,600 men in the section redundant.

Vaal Reef, near Orkney, will trim production at its No 3 and 4 shafts, resulting in 4,500 jobs being lost.

Sunter emphasised that retrenchments should be less than the number of jobs lost because of natural attrition and vacancies at other sections.

He said the cutbacks were needed for the mines to survive the stagnant gold market and to contain working costs. Sunter emphasised that gold had become a purely luxury commodity used in jewellery.

"The future of the industry depends on aggressively marketing gold to working women," Sunter said.

"Fingers cannot be pointed at anyone—the industry has good management, a strong work ethic and responsible unions."

Diepmeadow Mayor Ambushed, Assassinated 19 Apr

*MB2004121491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1145 GMT 20 Apr 91*

[Text] Johannesburg April 20 SAPA—Gunmen firing AK47 assault rifles killed Diepmeadow Mayor Moses Khumalo on Friday [19 April] night, police said. Police spokesman Tienie Halgryn told SAPA the unknown gunmen ambushed the mayor's car in Meadowlands about 11PM.

Col Halgryn said the gunmen opened fire with AK47 rifles and Makarov pistols, killing Mr Khumalo instantly. He added that 18 spent AK47 cartridges were found on the scene of the assassination. No one had been arrested in connection with the killing.

Diepmeadow forms part of greater Soweto which also includes Dobsonville.

22 Apr Press on Sanctions, Violence Summit

MB2204105291

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

'Too Early' To Lift Sanctions—Jon Qwelane in his "Just Jon" column on page 8 of Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 21 April urges "those in Europe" pushing for the lifting of sanctions to "pause awhile and reflect on the realities of the 'new' South Africa today." "One is well aware of the vast abyss between repealing apartheid laws and translating whatever outcome in favour of those most

seriously hampered by legalised discrimination in the first place. It is much too early to wax lyrical about the irreversibility of apartheid." "Even if some people coo that sanctions hurt blacks most, the experience of the past few years is that sanctions did not hurt blacks more than apartheid."

Leaders Score Political Points at Expense of Violence—"The crisis facing South Africa today is not just one of violence; it is one of leadership," declares the page 12 editorial. "Ordinary people are fast gaining the impression that leaders, given the choice between acting to end violence and scoring a political point or two, will be more inclined to the latter." Each time someone makes a tentative move toward stopping the violence, "others find compelling reasons for not participating. President de Klerk himself has wasted vital time. His latest proposal for a summit—and for a permanent commission into violence—could and should have been made long ago." "If the real leaders of South Africa do not put aside for the time being their legitimate political manoeuvres in favour of working together to solve the overriding problem of violence—and to hell with who gets the kudos—the ultimate victory will be phrrhic. It won't matter much which discredited victor presides over the wasteland."

SUNDAY TIMES

Call for ANC To Abandon 'Obsolete Strategies'—"The folly of the ANC's [African National Congress] tactics, culminating in the absurd ultimatum that threatened to break off constitutional negotiations unless President DE Klerk met impossible conditions, has become steadily plainer," notes a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 21 April. "The time has come for the ANC to abandon obsolete strategies, and to seek instead to learn the peacetime skills of ordinary politics. Until it does so, President de Klerk will continue on his victorious way abroad."

THE STAR

Criticism of De Klerk's 'Unilateral' Action on Violence Summit—"It is too early to write off President de Klerk's planned summit on violence as a non-starter," declares Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 22 April in a page 10 editorial. The move is at least "a response to the ANC's alarm about the horrifying level of township violence," and the proposed summit "will be a forum at which grievances can be aired, both to officialdom and the public, and solutions sought." But the government is "open to criticism" on matters of "timing and presentation." The government "had to react to the ANC open letter, but to do so on the eve of the President's trip to Europe inevitably raises suspicion that this was a very handy propaganda weapon to take abroad." Furthermore, the government only consulted its own advisers before announcing the summit, its venue and the commission. "This kind of unilateral action is a trap into which the De Klerk administration has fallen before. Perhaps it's an old habit inherited from the Nationalist past, but it is out of keeping with today's new politics."

BUSINESS DAY

Need for Move Beyond Gold Mining—"If warning bells were not ringing before last week's announcement from Anglo American that 12,500 jobs were to disappear at South Africa's two largest gold mines, they should be now," states a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 22 April. "The nature of South Africa's economy is changing and gold mining's present crisis increases the urgency to encourage industries capable of generating long-term growth and employment." State support should be directed toward "industries which train and make use of skilled labour, not industries surviving on the employment of large numbers of unskilled and lowly paid men." **BUSINESS DAY** believes the "real future" of the formal sector lies in "manufacturing," and it is on this "that future planning must be based."

CAPE TIMES

De Klerk, Mandela Must Make 'Allowances' for Constraints—The ANC's open letter to President de Klerk has "strained the negotiation process almost to breaking point" yet it may have taught the leaders a lesson or two, claims Gerald Shaw in his "Political Survey" column on page 12 of Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 12 April. "The principle lesson for both Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk is that the negotiations will fall apart if both sides fail to make allowances for the constraints imposed on the other by its political constituency." There can be no progress at all if Mandela is to concern himself "only with his black constituency—and if Mr de Klerk, for his part, has no thought at all for strong trends of opinion outside his own white community." "If Mr de Klerk does not take the kind of steps on violence which will enable Mr Mandela to keep his support base on side, pre-empting radicalism, such confidence will be wholly misplaced. A transition which was going to be bumpy at the best of times will become nightmarish indeed."

23 Apr Press on Self-Defense Units

MB2304110691

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Government Must Stop ANC Self-Defense Units—Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 18 April in its page 6 editorial says that because the African National Congress, ANC, is setting up self-defense units "it will have no objections to Inkatha setting up self-defence units. After that, the AWP [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] can set up self-defence units—on a street by street basis—in White towns." There will be so many self-defense units that South Africa "will be one huge armed camp."

Therefore, **THE CITIZEN** believes that if the government does not stop the ANC it will "not have any chance of stopping any other organisation setting up paramilitary units and the country will head for a Lebanese-style civil war."

THE STAR

Call Not To Give Thatcher Freedom of Johannesburg—The proposal to give the Freedom of Johannesburg to Margaret Thatcher when she visits next month is "raising political temperatures all round," states a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 23 April. The proposal should "be shelved." Thatcher "may well be grateful for not having to receive an honour that can, and will, be represented as a tribute from apartheid's beneficiaries."

BUSINESS DAY

Talk Against Violence Not Enough To Attract Investors—"We would be fooling ourselves" if we were to believe that reassuring talk alone will convince investors to commit their funds to South Africa, warns Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 23 April in a page 10 editorial. "The violence has become endemic, and will continue to feed on itself and on general poverty until a decisive breakthrough occurs." De Klerk's strategy to combat the violence by holding a peace summit, instituting a standing commission of inquiry, and increased security attention, allows him to "continue occupying the political high ground because they suggest a course of action which would maintain the impetus of the peace process. But, given the mood in the ANC, they could easily be dismissed as designed primarily for the purpose of winning applause from the outside world while continuing to do nothing concrete about the violence." **Dropping Tax on Municipal Rates 'Wrong'**—A second editorial on the same page says Finance Minister Barend du Plessis' decision to drop value added tax, vat, on municipal rates "sets the tone for the future, we are on the wrong track." VAT "must be comprehensive, spreading the tax burden widely with no concessions to special interests, or it could become political dynamite." Du Plessis' decision "could lead to the understandable impression that it favours white home owners."

SOWETAN

Criticism of Pupils Sacrificing Education for Politics—Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 23 April in a page 6 editorial states: "Pupils have been 'expelling' their own principals, now there are reports of teachers expelling principals, in other cases teachers have been assaulted, some teachers have gone on strike, at other schools pupils have gone on strike. It seems as if none of the warnings and appeals from just about every political organisation in the country earlier this year made any difference at all." "Some pupils still seem prepared to sacrifice their education in the name of politics. The silly thing is that they are acting as if the political situation has not changed at all. It has changed and it is going to change much more. It is incredible and it is sad."

Angola

Peace Talks Reportedly on 'Right Track'

MB2204124491 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Report from Lisbon correspondent Andeiro Joao]

[Text] Portuguese mediator Durao Barroso has said that the peace talks are on the right track despite last minute difficulties. He did not elaborate, but it is known that the difficulties are related to the election timetable which UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] wants to approve.

This obstacle has not yet been overcome, but Durao Barroso added that the talks are making progress. He admitted the possibility that the talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA could end on 30 April.

The same view was shared by U.S. Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Herman Cohen and Soviet Foreign Affairs official Vladimir Kazimirov. Cohen said he was optimistic and that a solution would be reached soon. In a reference to the Angolan negotiators, he stressed: They are bound to come to an understanding. Vladimir Kazimirov said he was adamantly optimistic about the talks.

So, a certain degree of [words indistinct] Peace talks, in contrast with Saturday's [20 April] atmosphere following Jeremias Chitunda's return to Lisbon. He returned with a very rigid position on the timetable for elections. It is believed that UNITA insists elections should be held nine months after the signing of a cease-fire. This is a rejection of the proposal that Chitunda had taken for evaluation, and which called for the holding of elections between 17 and 18 months after the signing of a cease-fire accord.

Observers believe that UNITA's position is in line with guidelines laid down by South African strategists who have advised Jonas Savimbi's organization to keep pressure in the field while negotiations are in progress.

A reliable source said on Saturday that the government delegation was considering withdrawing from the talks due to UNITA's renewed military actions. The Portuguese mediation said it had not been informed about the intention. Tensions, however, prevailed throughout the weekend.

The first formal undertaking on what had been agreed at the talks was expected to be adopted and made public yesterday as Cohen and Kazimirov ended their visit. The two officials left Lisbon without making any comments. The two delegations resumed direct talks today.

UNITA Presents 15-Point Plan

MB2204193091 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1902 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Report from Lisbon correspondent Andeiro Joao]

[Text] There was intense activity last weekend at Bicesse, where the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] are meeting, but even that activity failed to dispel the black clouds hanging over the peace talks.

Well-informed sources have said that UNITA surprised everyone by presenting a 15-point plan at the negotiating table, adding that unless those 15 points are observed it will not be able to sign a cease-fire accord.

Our source said that the Angolan Government team did not object to the discussion of those points in a bid to ease talks and leave Lisbon with a cease-fire accord signed. Our source also revealed that everything UNITA brought to the negotiating table today had already been discussed and agreed on at previous meetings of the military and political commissions. What UNITA wants are new discussions on issues connected with the role of police during the transition stage; the (?extension) of administration to the areas controlled by its guerrillas; the modalities that will govern the signing of the cease-fire accord; and, of course, the formation of a single army. As we have reported, the UN observer has already taken those details to New York so they can feature in a report to be presented to the United Nations.

UNITA also wants legislative and presidential elections to be held on the same day in a country such as ours, where illiteracy rates are about 85 percent. Naturally, this will pose many difficulties concerning the identification of party flag colors, deputies, and even of the presidential candidates themselves. What is more, UNITA demands that the Angolan Constitution be revised in Bicesse. Our source noted that, should this happen, this meeting would never end.

The Angolan Government does not need anything else. The date for the cease-fire agreement can be set. The Angolan Government has already accepted the 17-18 month deadline for elections proposed by the Portuguese mediators. UNITA is not very keen, however, on immediately signing a cease-fire accord. Instead, it is trying to gain some time so that it can impose its will at the negotiating table in accordance with the military victories it scores on the battlefield.

It is thought that Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, managed to persuade UNITA to accept the Portuguese proposal. Our source said that the Angolan Government team was surprised today when, instead of the expected answer, UNITA came up with the aforesaid ideas and proposals. The U.S. observers have already noticed UNITA's obstructionist nature.

Herman Cohen left Lisbon yesterday but he is expected to return to the Portuguese capital tomorrow or the day after in an attempt to give another shove to the talks, which, it must be stressed, have reached a crucial stage.

KUP Notes Need for Serious Negotiations

MB2204193891 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1916 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Commentary: "Negotiating Seriously for Concrete Objectives"]

[Text] Angolans are hoping that genuine, just and lasting peace be achieved. Consequently, the two belligerent parties currently at the negotiations table should establish talks which must have depth and substance so that a ceasefire can be achieved simultaneously with the fixing of an exact date within a firm context of democratic guarantees.

Nobody wants to hear of a second Alvor. For this reason, the Portuguese mediator, the international observers, the United States of America, the Soviet Union and the United Nations, should efficiently work to contribute towards peace. It is neither possible nor admissible that a country or countries should try to hoodwink the vigilance of the Angolan people in order to obtain a cosmetic agreement which would once more endanger the peace and tranquility in our beloved country.

The Soviets, more than any other power, should be the most committed towards finding a peaceful solution because they had already been implicated in the 1975 trauma. Now, they should behave differently for history to turn over a new leaf. The ceasefire is being negotiated between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. The exact date for holding elections, and not the period, should also be concluded between the two Angolan parties.

Nobody should come and approach us with the song of parties and political groupings which the MPLA is forming in order to confuse national and international public opinion. We do not want a dictatorial Angola. For this reason, the elections will have to be held in a completely open atmosphere. As for now, the law on political parties, the law on freedom of the press, the electoral law, the juridical political instrument of peace maintenance, the law of freedom of association and opinion should be concrete and tangible realities without delay.

We hope, and once more affirm, that these negotiations should be serious and contain positive substances for just and lasting peace. Forward with the Angolan people because the future is ours. We, Angolans, are the ones [who] should choose our own legitimate leaders.

Dr. Savimbi is our choice. We want a new government which can be able to save the country and this government can only be that of UNITA.

Angolans and UNITA militants should be vigilant so that the errors of history cannot be repeated. We in UNITA are ready to give peace to Angola. The MPLA has only brought about confusion, misery and its plans of clemency and integration. This plan is useless and we have already rejected [as received].

Victory is ours and belongs to all the Angolan people.

* Opposition Group Appeals for Cease-Fire

91AF0894B Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese
22 Mar 91 p 22

[Report on interview with Democratic Forum President Georges Chikoti by Lina Pacheco Pereira; place and date not given]

[Text] The need for a cease-fire as a point of departure for the democratization of Angolan society and its peaceful development, with everyone participating—these are the guidelines of the Angolan Democratic Forum (FDA). Georges Chikoti, its president, visited Lisbon, where he debated these issues with his fellow countrymen and sought support for his organization. In an interview granted to O JORNAL, Chikoti said that a cease-fire "does not represent a favor, but a necessity, even in terms of the very existence of the movement's using weapons to win power."

"What justifies the struggle of these movements if the people, who should be the focus of their interests, are dying?" Chikoti asked this question, while at the same time condemning the fact that for 15 years, the Angolan people have been "the hostage of the belligerent forces."

For this reason, the president of the FDA urges that a cease-fire be signed soon. This is an action which he believes is dependent on political will, and one which is important above and beyond showing off.

Chikoti, who was particularly critical of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], attributed no special significance to the fact that Savimbi said at the Jamba Congress that he was prepared to sign a cease-fire in April. And he explained that "we would be pleased if this were not insincere, a promise made to make the public view the UNITA as a movement which wants peace, but cannot sign a cease-fire because there is always one more article preventing it at the last minute."

If the will exists, Chikoti said, "what is necessary is not to announce it, but to do what is essential."

In Chikoti's opinion, the time is long past when either the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] or the UNITA were subject to "very strong impositions from abroad." The party of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos began the process of freeing itself from Cuba and the Soviet Union long ago. And, according to the president of the FDA, it began political debate some time ago in preparation for a multiparty system.

"The MPLA is recognizing its errors, and this has deprived the UNITA of some of its arguments. That organization, for its part, still suffers from a lack of internal democracy and serious political debate." The president of the Forum believes, therefore, that the UNITA is seeking to gain time.

The FDA is now "developing an important campaign in the interior, with a very open approach," and it intends to reinforce its actions as soon as a cease-fire is proclaimed. At that point, the FDA cadres who are now abroad plan to return.

Despite the sympathy for the Western democracies (in Portugal, contacts with the PS [Socialist Party] and the PSD [Social Democratic Party] have had priority), the president of the Angolan Democratic Forum is aware of the need to abandon the mistaken application of foreign models ill-adjusted to the reality in Angola to that country. And he emphasizes that he does not want to impose any model, but rather "to debate the issues which have divided us to date, and to find points of unity, without preconceptions."

Basis for Reconstruction

Georges Chikoti and the leaders of the FDA regard the proposals of the Angolan government as positive, but they want to see "to what point the good faith and the measures announced can provide a basis for Angolan reconstruction."

In this connection, Georges Chikoti expressed the view that the socioeconomic measures announced by the Angolan government, in particular the devaluation of the kwanza, constitute an act of "reconciliation with the people."

His views are rather more hesitant where the UNITA is concerned. "Our relations are difficult, because we were a part of it, but we broke away," Chikoti, who was secretary general of the youth organization of that movement before he left it six years ago, notes. "We could never talk with them, because they would not allow the leader to be challenged, and we believe that everything can be challenged and everything should be discussed," he explained.

The FDA leader believes, however, that this is "a temporary phase which we can move beyond," because, he stressed, "they too are part of the Angolan family."

The same open approach exists with regard to the FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front]. "I do not have the information which would allow me to assess its strength in Angola, but I think that its reemergence is the exercise of a right, just like that enjoyed by any other political group in Angolan society," Chikoti said.

UNITA's Luena Attack Reportedly Continues

*MB2204131991 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] For technical reasons it was not possible to report to you from Friday [19 April] through Sunday [21 April]. The situation in Luena city, however, has not changed. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] continues to kill and maim innocent people in a genocidal war it has been waging against Luena residents since 1 April. Its ploy to sign a cease-fire linked to withdrawal of the last contingent of Cuban troops by July has been uncovered. Its aim is to then secure rearguard strategic positions by the force of arms.

The war in Luena city affects all the civilian population. Accordingly, more than 166 wounded are being looked after by the Angola Red Cross branch. Of those wounded, 19 children have already died. UNITA's genocidal actions have been condemned by several religious organizations, and by the residents. The Angolan Red Cross and the provincial health services have established a first aid team to assist the victims of UNITA's shellings.

UNITA Rebels Said Killed

*MB2204202291 Luanda ANGOP in French
2001 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] Luanda, 22 Apr (ANGOP)—The Angolan Armed Forces, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] killed 12 UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels and captured assorted weapons during an attack on the rebel rearguard on the outskirts of Luena city, the capital of Angola's eastern Moxico Province.

A communique issued by the FAPLA chief of general staff in Luanda on 20 April said that, on that day, UNITA used 108-mm cannons and 81-mm mortars to attack the outskirts of Luena and its airport. The communique says that four people were killed, but it does not specify whether they were civilians or military. The communique also mentioned violent clashes around the capital of Cazombo district, in Moxico Province, on 17 April. UNITA is trying to occupy Cazombo village.

Bulgarian Diplomat on Evacuation From Luena

*MB2204140591 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1230 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] The foreign community working in Luena city [words indistinct] urgent evacuation from Moxico Province because of UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] attack. They include diplomats from the Zairian consular mission and Bulgarian guest workers in the health and education sectors. Regarding the evacuation of the Bulgarian citizens, most of whom are about 35 years old, (Ivan Petrov), press attache with the Bulgarian Embassy in Luanda, said:

[Begin Petrov recording] As you know, on 3 April we received a message from the Bulgarian community in Luena for the immediate evacuation of their 16 wives and 24 children in light of the attack [words indistinct] the Bulgarian community [words indistinct]. As a matter of fact, the Foreign Affairs and Defense Ministries [words indistinct] the Bulgarian people be immediately removed from Luena but, up to now, (?conditions) have not been created [words indistinct]. As is well known, the International Red Cross has taken steps to ensure that both the Angolan Government and UNITA help create the necessary conditions (?for the Red Cross to operate) because, according to the Red Cross, there are (?some) [words indistinct] the Red Cross has already received confirmation and guarantees from the Angolan Government (?regarding its operation in the theater of war). [Words indistinct] UNITA has, however, provided no such confirmation or guarantees yet [words indistinct]. The Red Cross [words indistinct] foreigners who have come under the intense attack of [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Further on Evacuation

MB2204195791 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1911 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] The Bulgarian Government continues making every effort to evacuate 35 Bulgarian citizens, including 15 men, 16 women, and four children from Luena city where they work in the health and education sectors. The Red Cross is supposed to remove them from Luena. We interviewed Mr. Ivan Petrov, first secretary with the Bulgarian Embassy in Luanda this morning:

[Begin Petrov recording] Our embassy is deeply concerned. Even the Bulgarian Government is deeply worried about the future and lives of our citizens in Luena. The Bulgarian side has taken the necessary steps with the international humanitarian organizations so that the necessary conditions are created for the withdrawal of the Bulgarian citizens. This is a humanitarian gesture.

The Angolan Government has already given its assent and we hope UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] will do the same. I am speaking on my own behalf because we do not yet have the Bulgarian Government's official stand on this issue. Nonetheless, it seems inexplicable to me that, at a time when negotiations are under way for peace and a cease-fire accord, military battles should be taking place around Luena city. That is in contradiction to the news reaching us from Bicesse, Estoril, where the atmosphere is said to be one of cordiality and frankness. [end recording]

Diamond Firm, RSA's De Beers Sign Accord

MB2204185591 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1915 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Text] Luanda, 20 Apr (ANGOP)—Endiama [Angola National Diamond Enterprise] and De Beers, its counterpart in South Africa [RSA], signed a five-year cooperation accord in Luanda on 19 April. The accord

provides for the acquisition and trading of diamonds by De Beers company and prices will be reduced by 10 percent in relation to world market prices.

Endiama Director General Noe Baltazar said this formula allows De Beers to buy diamonds to full limits in times of mercantile crises, thereby protecting Endiama's own interests. The two enterprises are resuming trade relations after suspending them in 1985 because there was no reciprocity of advantages. Endiama is to benefit from financing worth [figure indistinct] million to increase production during the period of the contract and to build installations to treat diamonds.

In 1990, Endiama made \$230 million from the sale of 1.3 million carats, nowhere near the 2 million carats sold in 1973. Noe Baltazar said that the drop in production has been caused by instability in the mining areas affected by [word indistinct].

* Text of State of Emergency Law Published

91AF0888B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 6 Mar 91 p 4

[Law published by the president of the Republic on (left blank) 1991: "Law of the State of Siege and State of Emergency"]

[Text] Law on the State of Siege and State of Emergency

Chapter I

General Dispositions

Article 1. (States of Exception)

1. The state of siege and state of emergency constitute states of exception, in which the rights, liberties, and guarantees of the citizens may be suspended or curtailed.
2. The state of siege and the state of emergency may be declared only under the terms of the Constitution and the present law.

Article 2. (Purpose)

The state of siege or state of emergency may be declared under the following circumstances, occurring singly or in combination:

- a) Actual or imminent attack against the national territory by foreign powers;
- b) Serious threat to or disruption of the constitutionally established order;
- c) Occurrence or imminence of a public calamity.

Article 3. (State of Siege)

1. The state of siege is declared in cases when invasion by foreign forces or chaos is in progress or is imminent, threatening the sovereignty, independence, or territorial integrity of the country, or constitutional order, and cannot be dispelled by the normal means available to the state.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 5, the declaration of a state of siege implies the total or partial suspension or the curtailment of the rights, liberties, and guarantees of the citizens, with the civilian authorities being subordinated to or replaced by the military authorities.

3. During a state of siege, for operational purposes, the forces of public order shall be placed under the command of the Armed Forces chief of general staff, through the commanders of the respective areas.

4. The civilian administrative authorities shall be guaranteed the exercise of the powers that, under the terms of this law and the declaration of the state of siege, have not been affected by the powers conferred on the military authorities; the civilian authorities shall, in any case, provide any information requested of them by the latter.

Article 4. (State of Emergency)

1. A state of emergency is declared when a state of exception is determined under less serious circumstances; namely, the occurrence or indications of a public calamity.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of the following article, under a state of emergency, only the partial suspension or limitation of the exercise of the rights, liberties, and guarantees of the citizens may be determined; the powers of the civilian administrative authorities may be strengthened and they may receive assistance from the Angolan Armed Forces.

Article 5. (Guarantees of the Rights of Citizens)

1. In no case may the declaration of a state of siege or a state of emergency affect the rights to life, to personal identity and integrity, to civil capacity, and to citizenship, the nonretroactivity of penal law, the right of the accused to a defense, or the freedom of conscience and religion.

2. In cases when the exercise of rights, liberties, and guarantees is suspended, the principle of equality must be respected without discrimination among citizens and the following limits must be observed:

a) The house arrest or detention of individuals for violations of the standards of security must be communicated to the competent magistrate of the Public Ministry within 48 hours from the time of the arrest and the right of habeas corpus shall be guaranteed;

b) The search of domiciles and the seizure of evidence shall be limited to the case under investigation and shall be conducted in the presence of at least two witnesses, who, whenever possible, shall be residents of the same area; searches and seizures must be accompanied by information regarding the causes that determined them and the respective results;

c) In cases when the movement of persons and goods or the circulation of vehicles is restricted or prohibited, the authorities must take the necessary precautions to mitigate the effects of such measures;

d) Any type of publication, radio or television broadcast, cinema or theater performance may be suspended, and the seizure of any publication may be ordered, but such measures may not represent any form of prior censorship;

e) In no case may meetings of the constituted organs of the political parties, unions, or associations be prohibited, dissolved, or subjected to prior authorization.

3. Citizens whose rights, liberties, and guarantees have been violated during the state of siege or state of emergency or by any illegal measure adopted during the time it is in effect, specifically, the illegal or unjustified deprivation of freedom, have the right to the corresponding indemnification, under the general terms of the law.

Article 6. (Proportionate and Suitable Measures)

1. The extent, duration, and the means employed with regard to the suspension or restriction of the rights, liberties, and guarantees of the citizens must be limited to that which is strictly necessary for the speedy restoration of normal order.

2. The declaration of the state of siege or state of emergency may not alter the constitutional order beyond the terms provided in the Constitution and the present law; namely, it may not prejudice the application of the constitutional standards regarding the competence and function of the organs of sovereignty.

3. The rights and immunities of members of the organs of government may be affected only according to the terms of the applicable legislation.

Article 7. (Scope)

The declaration of a state of siege or state of emergency may include all or part of the national territory, according to the extent of the problem that determined it; the declaration should apply only to the area in which its application is essential to the immediate restoration of order.

1. The duration of the state of siege or emergency shall be fixed with reference to the date and hour of its initiation and termination.

2. The duration of the state of siege or state of emergency shall be limited to what is strictly necessary for the immediate restoration of order; it may not be prolonged for more than 90 days, except under the terms of Article 16 of the present law.

Article 9. (Access to Jurisdictional Organs)

During the state of siege or state of emergency, every citizen maintains the right of access to the jurisdictional organs, under the terms of the law, in the defense of his rights, liberties, and guarantees that have been harmed or threatened with harm by any illegal measures.

Article 10. (Criminal Responsibility)

If the provisions of the declaration of a state of siege or state of emergency or the present law are violated, namely, in the execution of the declaration, the violators will be held criminally liable, without prejudice to civil liability or disciplinary action.

Chapter II**Article 11. (Competence)**

The president of the republic is competent to declare a state of siege or state of emergency, after consultation with the government and by authorization of the People's Assembly or the Permanent Commission.

Article 12. (Request for Authorization)

1. The request for authorization to declare or to extend a state of siege or state of emergency shall be submitted by the president of the republic to the People's Assembly or the Permanent Commission.

2. The request for authorization shall contain the facts justifying the declaration, the elements mentioned in Article 15, and reference to the consultation with the government, as well as the recommendation of the latter.

Article 13. (Decision of the People's Assembly)

1. The People's Assembly or the Permanent Commission shall deliberate on the request for authorization to declare a state of siege or state of emergency if two-thirds of its members are present.

2. Authorization by the People's Assembly shall be approved by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

3. The People's Assembly or the Permanent Commission may not authorize the declaration conditionally or with restrictions and amendments; the authorization must include the definition of the state being declared and a detailed delimitation of the scope of the authorization granted in relation to each of the elements to which Article 15 refers.

Article 14. (Ratification)

1. The decision of the Permanent Commission regarding the declaration of a state of siege or state of emergency is subject to ratification by the People's Assembly in its first session following the decision.

2. Ratification is by the favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Article 15. (Declaration of the President of the Republic)

1. Granted the authorization to which the preceding articles refer, the president of the republic may issue the

declaration of the state of siege or state of emergency, which must clearly and expressly include the following elements:

- a) Characterization of and justification for the state declared;
- b) Duration of the period of exception;
- c) Territorial scope;
- d) Specification of the rights, liberties, and guarantees that will be suspended or restricted;
- e) Determination, in a state of siege, of the powers conferred on the military authorities, under the terms of Article 3, Nos. 2 and 3;
- f) Determination, in a state of emergency, of the degree to which the powers of the civil administrators will be reinforced and of the assistance, if any, that shall be provided by the Armed Forces;
- g) Specification of the crimes that will be subject to the jurisdiction of the military courts, under the terms of Article 27.

2. The justification of the declaration shall refer to the determining causes provided in Article 3, No.1, and in Article 4, No.1, of the present law, as well as to the effects, observed or foreseen, of the abnormal situation.

Article 16. (Extension)

1. The period of duration of the state of siege or state of emergency may be extended for an equal period if the causes determining the declaration persist.

2. The extension to which the preceding number refers will abide by the terms outlined in the initial declaration.

Article 17. (Modification)

1. In the event of an alteration of the circumstances that determined the declaration of the state of siege or state of emergency, the precautions and measures contained in the declaration may be suitably expanded or reduced, under the terms of Article 6.

2. Modification by the expansion of the precautions and measures stipulated in the declaration shall be subject to the requirements contained in Article 16, No.2.

3. If the modification consists in the reduction of the precautions and measures stipulated in the declaration, the only formality required in issuing the declaration will be prior consultation with the government.

Article 18. (Substitution)

Whenever permitted by a change in the circumstances, the declaration of the state of siege may be replaced by a declaration of a state of emergency, observing the procedure and the formalities provided for the initial declaration of a state of emergency.

Article 19. (Cessation)

1. In the event of the cessation of the circumstances that led to the declaration of the state of siege or state of

emergency, the declaration will be immediately revoked by act of the president of the republic, on advice of the government.

2. The state of siege or state of emergency will also be revoked when the period established in the respective declaration has expired, if there has been no extension, or, if an extension has been authorized by the Permanent Commission, the authorization has not been ratified by the People's Assembly.

Article 20. (Form of Acts)

1. Authorization or the denial of authorization by the People's Assembly or the Permanent Commission for the declaration of a state of siege or emergency shall be in the form of a resolution.

2. The declaration by the president of the republic, as well as the subsequent acts inherent to it, shall take the form of a presidential decree.

Article 21 (Speedy Action)

1. The procedural acts provided in this chapter shall be considered to be urgent in nature and shall take priority over others.

2. To execute said acts, the People's Assembly or the Permanent Commission shall dispense with the rules establishing the length of sessions and shall meet and deliberate without interruption.

3. The acts of the People's Assembly, the Permanent Commission, or the president of the republic authorizing or declaring a state of siege or state of emergency, its extension, modification, substitution, or cessation shall be published immediately, and the services essential to this end shall be maintained in uninterrupted operation.

Chapter III

Execution of Declaration

Article 22. (Competency)

1. The National Defense Council is competent to implement and direct the measures contained in the declaration of a state of siege, and will function without interruption whenever the abnormal situation affects at least one-third of the national territory or when justified by the need to protect the national interest.

2. The government is competent to execute the measures resulting from the declaration of a state of siege and to direct and execute the measures resulting from the declaration of a state of emergency.

3. The respective organs will keep the People's Assembly or the Permanent Commission and the president of the republic informed of the actions taken in the exercise of the attributions to which the preceding numbers refer.

Article 23. (Legal Organs)

During the state of exception, in order to uphold the law and to protect the rights of citizens, under the terms of the present law, the Office of the Attorney General will function without interruption when the abnormal situation affects at least one-third of the territory or when justified by the need to protect the national interest.

Article 24. (Duty to Cooperate)

Without prejudice to the exceptional powers conferred by the present law, all the authorities are obligated to take the measures and precautions that are demonstrated to be necessary and sufficient for the speedy restoration of constitutional order.

Article 25. (Execution at the Local Level)

1. Based on the powers set down in Article 3, No. 2, the military commanders in the respective areas of command shall execute the declaration of the state of siege at the local level.

2. Execution of the declaration of a state of emergency, at the local level, is coordinated by the governors with jurisdiction in the respected area, without prejudice to the attributions of the government.

Article 26. (Government Representatives)

In a state of siege or a state of emergency, the government may appoint representatives of its choice to ensure the functioning of public institutions, public enterprises or other enterprises of vital importance under these circumstances, without prejudice to the provisions of the present law regarding the intervention of the military authorities.

Article 27. (Military Jurisdiction)

1. Crimes specified in the declaration of a state of siege, as well as violations of the provisions of that declaration, are subject to the jurisdiction of the organs of military justice.

2. The organs of military justice are also competent to prosecute and judge heinous crimes directly related to the causes that, under the terms of the respective declaration, characterize and justify the state of siege, and which are committed while the declaration is in force, against the life, liberty, and personal integrity of individuals, the right to information, the security of the community, property, and public order and tranquillity.

Article 28. (Civil Jurisdiction)

Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding article, or those contained in the declaration of a state of siege or state of emergency regarding the suspension or restriction of rights, liberties and guarantees, under the terms of the Constitution and the present law, the

civilian courts retain the full exercise of their powers and functions while the state of siege or state of emergency is in force.

Article 29. (Assessment of Execution)

1. Within 15 days after the cessation of the state of siege or state of emergency that has been declared or possibly extended, The National Defense Council (in the case of a state of siege) or the government (in the case of a state of emergency) shall submit to the People's Assembly a detailed and, where possible, documented report of the precautions and measures adopted while the respective declaration was in effect; the report shall include an indication of the results achieved, with special attention to the more salient events during the period in question.

2. Based on that report and on clarifications and documents that it may come to request, the People's Assembly will evaluate the execution of the respective declaration; the evaluation, which will take the form of a resolution, will specifically note the measures deemed suitable and necessary for the possible criminal and civil prosecution of violations of the provisions contained in the declaration of the state of siege or state of emergency or in the present law.

3. When the oversight power to which the preceding number refers is exercised by the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, the Commission's resolution shall be ratified by the People's Assembly as soon as it is possible to convene the latter.

Chapter IV

Final and Temporary Dispositions

Article 30. (Crimes Subject to Capital Punishment)

1. Crimes subject to capital punishment may not be prosecuted until after cessation of the state of exception.

2. The provision in the preceding number does not apply if the state of exception is extended; however, the trial may not be held until 90 days after the crime was committed, nor may it be held after the expiration of the period of preventive arrest stipulated in the law.

Article 31. (Doubts and Omissions)

Questions and omissions arising from the interpretation and application of the present law shall be resolved by the People's Assembly.

Article 32. (Entry in Effect)

This law enters into force immediately.

Read and approved by the People's Assembly. So published.

Luanda, [left blank] 1991

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

*** Text of Associations Law Published**

91AF0888A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 6 Mar 91 pp 3-4

[Law published by the president of the Republic in March 1991: "Law of Associations"]

[Text] The creation of the material and technical conditions for the building of a democratic state of law in Angola is one of the objectives to be achieved in this present phase of political and social reforms.

However, the achievement of this objective requires the active and conscientious participation of all the citizens, by the means provided in the Constitution; specifically, the exercise of the right of association, established in Article [-] of that law.

Some of the dispositions in articles 167 and 184 of the Civil Code, which regulated this material, are outdated by the new requirements arising from the application of democratic principles, which call for greater participation by the civilian society in the destiny of the nation.

Considering that associations pursue professional, scientific, cultural, and recreational goals, among others, and that they may be national, regional, or local in scope, depending on the extent of the area in which they engage in their activity, all citizens may, within the limits of the law, form independent associations, without interference by the public powers in the pursuit of their goals.

Equality among members, the election of their leadership organs, and the rendering of accounts by the latter are principles which are addressed in the present law and which give the associations a more democratic character.

By these terms, pursuant to Article 38, Line b) of the Constitution and by the authority vested in me by Article 53, Line i) of the Constitution, the People's Assembly approves and I do sign and publish the following law.

Law of Associations

Chapter I

General Dispositions

Article 1. (Purpose)

The purpose of the present law is to regulate the exercise of the right of association, as set forth in the Constitution.

Article 2. (Definition)

For purposes of the present law, association is considered to mean any voluntary union of Angolan or foreign citizens, which has legal standing and whose members pursue a common goal, not motivated by profit.

Article 3. (Scope of Associations)

1. Associations may be national, regional, or local in scope.
2. Local associations are those whose activity is confined to a province, municipio, commune, or neighborhood.
3. Regional associations are those whose activity is confined to a socioeconomic region, taking in territory in more than one province.

Article 4. (Representations)

1. Regional and local associations may create representations within their respective areas of activity.
2. Whenever justified by their development, national associations may create representations, on national territory, outside the area of their respective seats.

Article 5. (Applicable Law)

Associations are governed by the present law and by other legislation in force that is applicable to them; namely, the rules of civil law.

Article 6. (Specific Regimes)

Unions, orders, cooperatives, religious organizations, sports associations, and political parties are governed by specific law.

Chapter II

Basic Principles

Article 7. (Freedom of Association)

1. All citizens over 18 years of age and in full possession of their civil rights may freely form associations, within the limits of the law.
2. Whenever justified by the nature of the association and in accordance with its statutes, citizens under 18 years of age may become members; however, citizens under 16 years of age may not hold office in the association.
3. The exercise of the right of association is free. No one may be compelled to join an association or to remain in it.

Article 8. (Purposes of Associations)

1. Under the terms of the present law, associations may be formed for, among others, the following ends:
 - a) Professional;
 - b) Scientific and technical;
 - c) Cultural and recreational;
 - d) Educational;
 - e) Social solidarity;
 - f) Fellowship and social advancement;
 - g) Protection of the environment;
 - h) Promotion of community development;

- i) Political.

2. Associations for the pursuit of political ends may not:
 - a) Participate in the activity of the organs of government;
 - b) Contribute to the determination of national policy; namely, through participation in elections or by other democratic means;
 - c) Contribute to the exercise of the political rights of the citizens;
 - d) Define governmental and administrative programs.

Article 9. (Autonomy of Associations)

1. Associations pursue their goals freely and independently, enjoying juridical, administrative, and financial autonomy.
2. Associations may not be abolished, nor may their activities be suspended, except under the terms of the law.

Article 10. (Internal Democracy)

The democratic principles which govern the functioning of associations are as follows:

- a) Equality among members;
- b) The organs are elected and may freely be dismissed by the general assembly of the association;
- c) Collegial leadership;
- d) The rendering of accounts by the elected organs to the general assembly.

Article 11. (Prohibited Associations)

1. Associations whose purpose is to foment violence or hatred between individuals or groups of individuals, or to overthrow the institutions of the republic, or whose aims are contrary to the independence, unity, or territorial integrity of the nation or to the principles and goals set forth in the Constitution, are prohibited.
2. The formation of an association is invalid if its purpose is physically or legally impossible, indeterminable, or contrary to law, public order, or the social ethic.
3. The declaration of invalidity must be issued the Public Ministry, and may be invoked by any interested party, under the general terms of law.

Chapter III

Constitution and Recognition

Article 12. (Membership)

1. A minimum of 50 members is required to form a national association; a minimum of 10 members is required to form a regional or local association.
2. Angolan citizens and resident aliens may join associations.

Article 13 (Form of Constitution)

1. Associations acquire legal standing by depositing a certified copy of the founding act, which should consist of a public act, and the statutes with the Ministry of Justice, if the association is national or regional, or with the Provincial Commission in the respective seat, if the association is local in scope.

2. Prior to their deposit, the documents to which the foregoing number refers must be published in Series 3 of the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA and in one of the newspapers with the largest readership in the respective seat.

3. Within 15 days after the date of deposit, the depositor must submit a copy of the issue of the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA in which the founding act and statutes were published to the attorney general of the republic or to the attorney general of the province, depending on the scope of the association. In the event that the statutes or purpose of the association are not in conformance with the law, public order or public morals, the respective attorney general will issue a judicial declaration dissolving the association.

4. Alterations in the founding act or in the statutes are subject to the procedure described in the foregoing numbers, and will take effect with regard to third parties only upon their deposit.

Article 14. (Statutes)

1. For their constitution and functioning, associations must adopt statutes.

2. Statutes must include the following elements:

- a) Public name;
- b) Duration;
- c) Social purpose;
- d) Seat;
- e) Goods or services which each member contributes to the association's assets;
- f) Mode of representation to third parties;
- g) The rights and duties of the members and the conditions of membership and exclusion;
- h) The organs of the association, their attributions, powers, and rules of functioning;
- i) Territorial scope;
- j) Terms of dissolution of the association and the consequent disposition of its assets.

Article 15. (Registry)

Following the deposit to which Article 13, No. 1, refers, depending on the scope of the association, the Ministry of Justice or the Provincial Commission will proceed with the formal registration.

Chapter IV**International and Foreign Associations****Article 16. (Authorization)**

1. Prior authorization by the Justice Ministry is required:

- a) For the formation of international associations in Angola;
- b) For the conduct of activity in Angolan territory by international associations constituted outside the country;
- c) For the constitution of associations consisting solely of foreign members;
- d) For the conduct of activity in Angola by associations legally constituted abroad;

2. The associations to which No. 1, lines a) and c), refer must comply with the requirements of articles 13 to 15 of the present law.

3. The associations to which lines b) and d) refer are subject to the provisions of articles 15 and 17 of the present law.

Article 17. (Denial of Authorization)

1. Authorization for the exercise of activity by an association may only be denied on the basis of a violation of the legal requirements to which the associations are subject.

2. Denial of the request for authorization may be appealed only to the People's Supreme Court.

Article 18. (Procedure for Requesting Authorization)

1. In the case of the associations to which Article 16, lines b) and d), refer, the petition for authorization should be in the form of a request duly notarized and delivered to the Ministry of Justice.

2. The request should be accompanied by a copy of the respective statutes.

3. The Justice Ministry must rule on the petition within 60 days of its receipt.

Chapter V**Relations Between the Associations and the Organs of Public Administration****Article 19. (State Support)**

1. The central and local administration shall encourage and support the constitution and activity of registered associations, without prejudice to the dispositions of articles 7 and 9 of the present law.

2. Associations which perform a public service shall be given special support.

Article 20 (Public Service Associations)

1. Associations may be declared to be of public service when they have an altruistic purpose or collaborate with the administration in the performance of state tasks, particularly in the area of community development.

2. The public service may be local or general, depending on whether the activity of the association is in the interest of a particular community alone or of the entire nation.

3. The declaration of local public service is made by the Provincial Commission in the province to which the interested community belongs; the declaration of general public service is the prerogative of the government.

4. The government shall regulate by decree the declaration of public service, as well as the respective effects.

Article 21. (Taxation)

The government will regulate the conditions for the payment of taxes and contributions within the framework of incentives to associations.

Chapter VI

Violations

Article 22. (Coercion)

1. Anyone who compels or coerces an individual to join an association or to remain in it shall be liable to a prison term of six months and the corresponding fine.

2. The same penalty applies to anyone who directs or administers an association which has not been constituted in accordance with the terms of the present law.

Chapter VII

Final Dispositions

Article 24. (Affiliation with International Organizations)

1. Associations may affiliate with kindred international organizations or maintain relations with them as long as it is demonstrated to be of use in the pursuit of their social goals.

2. The Ministry of Justice must be notified of the decision to affiliate.

Article 25. (Dissolution)

1. Associations are dissolved:

- By decision of a majority of two-thirds of their members;
- By the conclusion of the period of association or the occurrence of any other cause for dissolution stipulated in the founding act or in the statutes of the association;
- By the death or absence of all the members, confirmed by judicial declaration, unofficially confirmed, or confirmed at the request of any interested party.

2. Associations may be dissolved by judicial decision when:

- Their goal has become meaningless or impossible;
- They have been proven to use illegal or immoral means in the pursuit of their goal;
- They are insolvent.

3. For purposes of No.2 of this article, any interested party or the Public Ministry may institute action.

Article 26. (Disposition of Assets)

1. If an association has been dissolved, its assets shall be disposed of as established in its statutes or by decision of its members, without prejudice to the provisions of specific laws.

2. Any assets that have been donated or bequeathed to the association with any stipulations may be turned over, with the same stipulations, to another association with compatible goals, designated by statute or by decision of the members of the defunct association.

3. Failing any fixation, designation, or specific law, the assets of the defunct association shall be turned over to the municipio in which it was headquartered, which may assign the assets to another association, always taking into consideration, to the extent possible, the purposes for which they were to be used or the stipulations attached to them.

Article 27. (Revocation)

All legislation contrary to the provisions of this law is revoked; namely:

- Law No. 1901, of 21 May 1935;
- Decree-Law No. 37/447, of 15 June 1949;
- Decree-Law No. 39660, of 20 May 1954;
- Decree-Law No. 520/71, of 24 November;
- Articles 167; 168; 169; 182; 183, No.2; and 195, No. 1, of the Civil Code;
- Article 282 of the Penal Code.

Article 28.

This law enters into effect immediately. Read and approved by the People's Assembly.
So published.

Luanda, () 1990

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

* Balance of Reforms in Progress Reviewed

91AF0894D Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
23 Mar 91 p 3

[Article by Benjamin Formigo: "Angolan Single-Party Cycle Ends"]

[Text] A celebration is planned for Thursday evening. It all began by chance, when an Angolan intellectual and two friends discovered that the end of the island of Luanda had been demilitarized. "Now I have no doubt,

democracy has come to Angola," one of the three friends exclaimed when they reached the island point.

Inaccessible to the public for about 15 years "because the military said that if the South Africans wanted to bomb Luanda, this would be the best route," Farol [Beacon] Point, as it is also known, was until last weekend a part of the Angolan capital's defense area.

The point of the island, which had served as a courting spot for many generations, was demilitarized quite some time ago. However, there continued to be a symbolic military occupation of the area where civilians were not allowed. With the elimination of the compulsory contribution in Luanda, the military withdrew discreetly, and the people of Luanda soon discovered that the zone was no longer closed to them.

"We must have a party to celebrate," one of the three friends insisted. The following day, a group gathered to socialize at the extreme end of the island. Although at a distance, the Angolan "establishment" and the diplomatic corps also celebrated.

"For me, this is more symbolic than the elimination of the compulsory contribution. We were already accustomed to that. Now we can return to Beacon Point!"

The symbolism of the opening up of the island was, moreover, preceded by another much more important phenomenon. JORNAL DE ANGOLA changed its masthead. For years, the front page of the official daily newspaper had at the top a photograph of the late president Agostinho Neto, and a quotation from his statements. "It is necessary to serve the people." On the other side of the masthead was the emblem of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

Ad Replaces Photograph

Suddenly, even the typical JORNAL DE ANGOLA format changed. And where previously there was a photograph of the leader of the liberation war, there is now a Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company] advertisement.

The old Restoration Cinema, which is now the Palace of the Congresses, was the scene of the inauguration of a People's Assembly session today, one which will, moreover, in the words of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, "bring the single-party cycle to an end."

The late arrival of two invited Portuguese constitutionalists, Vital Moreira and Gomes Canotilho, who were delayed by a breakdown of the TAAG [Angolan Airlines] plane which was to bring them to Luanda, led to a postponement of the beginning of the work, which is to be conducted behind closed doors, for 24 hours. Meanwhile, the People's Assembly deputies discussed the plan and the budget, and asked for clarification on numerous aspects of the economic life of the country.

With a surplus of 70,000 workers in the administration, and the tremendous need to control public expenditures

and impose a very forceful financing policy, the present budget "is an austerity budget."

The first to be affected were the military. The Ministry of Defense voiced its opposition to what a government source described as "substantial cuts" in its annual allocation. The branch most seriously affected seems to have been the Air Force, and according to these same sources, its commander has not concealed his displeasure.

In addition, the Ministry of Finance wants to have an adviser at the Ministry of Defense. Minister Aguinaldo Jaime, who still remains one of the men in the confidence of the president, has come under fire.

Some supplementary legislation to the partial revision of the Constitution the parliamentarians are discussing this weekend will remain unfinished, to be finalized at the next session of the Assembly in June. It is even believed that the Assembly session may be extended into next week.

Laws Postponed

The Press Law and the Strike Law are two of the documents being postponed, as is the National Defense and Armed Forces Law. This is a document which may possibly be discussed with representatives of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] at the meetings of the technical commissions in Lisbon. This report however, could not be confirmed.

Drafted by a team of journalists and debated with the Portuguese constitutionalists, the Partial Constitutional Revision Law endorses the multiparty framework for Angola, and establishes citizens' rights, freedoms, and guarantees in a text which has much in common with the Portuguese Constitution.

The State of Emergency and Exceptional Powers Law will also be analyzed. Still to be studied are the Political Party Law and the Nationality Law. And if the former does not seem to have provoked major opposition, the Nationality Law can already be foreseen to be polemic. With two opposing theses, there was yesterday no clear majority in favor of either of them.

The draft law, which has not yet been debated, automatically confers Angolan nationality on all native citizens of Angola who do not reject it. However, there was a group among the deputies which opposed this concept, favoring a stricter definition which would deny Angolan nationality to those who abandoned the territory.

With about 10 political parties, including the MPLA and the UNITA, prepared to proceed, how nationality is granted may make the difference in the electoral results.

To cite just one example, it is estimated that in Zaire there are 2 million Angolans, or descendants of Angolans, who fled after the battles erupted in the North. There are also contingents of Angolan refugees and their descendants in Namibia.

According to the information available, the office of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos advocates the more inclusive option for which the draft law provides. There does not, however, seem to be any consensus yet, and some pessimistic voices are suggesting that the discussion of this document may take "many, many days."

Polemic Documents

But approval of the constitutional text will not be complete if documents such as the Press Law and the Strike Law remain to be dealt with. "It is true that without these documents, the constitutional revision will remain crippled. Freedom of the press is one of the fundamental rights, as is the right to strike," one Angolan jurist admits, while other sources in the reform sector say that the discussion of the Press Law was made impossible by the arguments of the Ministry of Information, which insisted on a discussion in greater depth.

The draft which is being considered by the People's Assembly now, according to these same sources, is a second version. The first, made public some months ago, and apparently very liberal, contained some articles which in practice might challenge freedom of information. The second version, "rather more liberal," which will be discussed this weekend and next week, does not in the end, however, leave a very large area to the government, although it does reserve exclusive television control for the state.

Thus, according to some sources, the Ministry of Information, in seeking "a more protracted discussion" of the draft, managed in the end to make its assessment by the parliament unworkable.

The Strike Law, for its part, is a polemic document in a country in which the trade unions have heretofore been extensions of the party structures.

In reformist circles, however, it is seen as more important that the People's Assembly approve an austerity budget containing provisions for the financing of the political parties in a multiparty context, and above all, that approval be obtained for the multiparty system and the independence of the Armed Forces—from which the political committees have already disappeared—from the MPLA.

Single National Army

The single national army is one of the points on which it will only be possible to make progress after a cease-fire and a treaty with the UNITA have been obtained. Jose Eduardo dos Santos has proposed that such a cease-fire be signed on 15 April, followed by a period of 36 months after which the first elections would be held.

"These dates are obviously negotiable," according to a well-informed source, who added that the period of time between the cease-fire and the elections could be reduced to between 18 and 24 months.

The reform process has become irreversible, according to the majority of the analysts in Luanda. Begun, as the president has emphasized, during the 1985 Congress, it became inevitable not only because the reality in Angola was clearly seen, but also due to the international context. "Time is not working in favor of the UNITA," a European businessman and frequent visitor to Luanda who does not conceal his sympathy with the party in power, commented.

"The MPLA has the legislative initiative and the power. If it continues to progress at this rate, and in addition, generally completes the steps it is promising, UNITA will find itself faced with a *fait accompli*," he added. But not everyone shares this view. There are those who say that the country's difficulties, particularly with regard to the food supply for the people, who are suffering seriously from hunger in vast regions of Angola, are working to the advantage of Jonas Savimbi's movement.

Within the boundaries of the capital, one can hear the criticisms the people are making on both sides, of the MPLA and the UNITA. It is also curious to note how the people differentiate between the MPLA and Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Recently, Holden Roberto's FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] showed indications of wanting to return to political life, having abandoned the armed struggle. However, Angolan political life, which abounds in parties, lacks leaders.

Jonas Savimbi and Jose Eduardo dos Santos are the two political figures in Angola. The others, such as Holden Roberto or Pinto de Andrade, seem to have been out of the country too long to be recognized by the majority of the population. And the truth is that, excluding these two leaders, there is no figure to be glimpsed on the horizon who can bring together all the dissatisfactions with the two major movements—the MPLA and the UNITA.

But as one diplomat said this weekend, the race has not yet begun.

*** ADB Delegation Views Rural Development Needs**

91AF0871C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 14 Mar 91 p 1

[Text] The ADB (African Development Bank) is thinking about granting Angola a loan in the amount of \$300 million to enable that country in the next three years to restore its economic sector, particularly in the agricultural and social spheres. This announcement was made yesterday in Luanda by Senegalese Sheik T. Sarr, ADB director for the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Southern Area [DADRS], who is presently in Angola heading a mission of that banking institution whose objective is to evaluate the status of projects already financed as well as those awaiting financing. Sheik Sarr, who is also an official of the ADB, is scheduled to leave Luanda today. While in

Luanda he met with a number of Angolan authorities for the purpose of analyzing ways to speed up certain projects connected with agriculture, health, and education; emphasis was particularly placed on the construction of intermediate agrarian and economic institutes and on support for small and intermediate businesses.

The bank official said that ADB is also concerned about projects associated with rural development in Cabinda and with farming and cattle raising and the drought in Cunene Province. Other projects of concern to ADB are those associated with small-time fishing in Benguela Province, the Health Institute in Luanda and Malanje, and basically the project associated with Luanda's sanitation facilities. With regard to the last item, the ADB official said that the mission which came to Luanda to evaluate that project is preparing a dossier to be presented to the banking institution for the subsequent approval of the financing. A number of projects "already on the books" will be implemented in the near future in accordance with steps already taken for immediate action by the Angolan Government and ADB. In the agricultural sphere, documents to be presented to ADB by the Angolan authorities indicate that special support will be given to the Institute for Agrarian Development [IDA] whose objective is to follow up the projects of that area. ADB has already granted the People's Republic of Angola approximately \$237 million for the financing of various projects and an additional \$6 million for institutional studies and support, designed to aid the Ministry of Planning in its efforts to restructure the country's economy. It was also announced that other ADB officials will remain in Luanda to decide upon lines of credit to be used by the BNA [National Bank of Angola] within the scope of its new philosophy.

* Portuguese Tire Retreading Firm Invests

91AF0894A Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
16 Mar 91 p 6

[Article by Valdemar Cruz]

[Text] Recauchutagem Imperio (Empire Retreading) is pursuing contacts with the authorities in Angola with a view to converting and utilizing a factory unit in Luanda in which it wants to undertake the retreading of tires for that Portuguese-speaking African country. EXPRESSO was informed of this by Antonio Santos, the manager of the enterprise, which has its headquarters in Braga.

The negotiations with the authorities in Luanda are well-advanced, and it is expected that by the end of the third quarter of this year, the entire process may be moving forward.

The Braga firm will utilize an old retread unit in Luanda which is still operating, but on a very limited basis, as well as a machine park which is out of date and in poor condition. Antonio Santos will travel to Angola next month, and believes he can bring back more accurate information about how the mixed company to be established with the Angolan government will function.

Empire Retreading already has an office in Luanda, so that, Antonio Santos said, "Our role in this factory is a natural result of the process of expanding our activities, with a view to greater involvement in the African market."

Braga Firm Prominent

Established a little more than 25 years ago, the retreading firm in Braga now has an annual invoice total of 3 million contos, and it is regarded as one of the best-equipped firms in this sector in Europe. It vies for leadership on the national market with Seica, in Marinha Grande, and Sonuma, in Figueiro dos Vinhos.

Empire Retreading has 22 trucks traveling the roads of Portugal every day. They collect tires from the approximately 400 branches the enterprise has and the 15 resale shops. The enterprise also has affiliates in Galicia; in Madrid, Alicante, and Bordeaux; and in the Azores and Madeira.

Every working day, 700 tires are retreaded in Braga. This is one of the highest domestic production indices, according to Antonio Santos, who admits that "there is still a great deal of resistance on the part of some drivers against using retreads. This can be explained by the fact that there are 105 retreading firms in Portugal, while in West Germany, for example, there are only 12. This means that there are many people working here who do not respect minimal quality standards, thus leaving the consumers vulnerable."

Emphasizing that the cost of a retread is much less than the price of a new tire, perhaps one-third, Antonio Santos believes it is necessary "to change the present image of the retreading firms, which does not at all correspond to the reality for the six or seven leading enterprises, where it is possible to find a high technical level, and therefore work meriting full confidence. Few people know, for example, that the only major difference between a retread and a new tire is the reduced speed the retread can tolerate."

With 50 percent of its market involving trucks (the retread index for the tires used on these vehicles is 100 percent), 40 percent involving light passenger vehicles, and 10 percent involving vehicles intended for civil engineering uses (in which sector the price of a tire may be as much as 1,500 contos), Empire Retreading employs 230 individuals whose average age is 25. The firm is now using state-of-the-art technology, in particular laser beams for centering the tire treads.

Holding Company Planned

The family nature of this firm will be changed shortly, when it converts to a corporation. In a later phase, a holding company may be established, since in addition to retreading, Empire plans to import and distribute tires (handling some brands exclusively), holds 36 percent of the company capital of the Mercury Travel Agency, is a stockholder in the weekly periodical MINHO and Minho

Radio Television (a radio broadcasting company which is now pirating telecasts), owns two filling stations in Fimalicao, and plans to open two more in Braga soon.

Although its main activity continues to be retreading tires, the enterprise headed by Antonio Santos is establishing a real estate firm, which apart from managing the property Empire owns (all of the buildings in which its retail outlets are located), to include the apartments which belong to the enterprise, will allow the company's entry into the civil construction sector.

Empire may, moreover, move into other sectors of activity, in particular those related to the retailing of automobile parts. Although this is a new sector of activity for the enterprise, it is already assured of orders from Angola amounting to a total of \$12 million.

The fact that the Portuguese government has not provided permanent credit lines for that African country constitutes an obstacle to the completion of the transaction, for which reason Empire is studying the possibility of establishing a company in Spain, "where these difficulties do not exist. If we do not succeed in resolving the problem here, we will proceed to export through Spain," Antonio Santos says.

* Bus Service Offers To Improve Urban Transport

91AF0870c Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 16 Mar p 3

[Text] The problem of urban transport, particularly as it relates to buses, may not exactly defy description. However, it is most certainly daunting. Year after year it hangs over the various social strata of Luanda. It is a challenge the city's mass transit company, TCUL [Urban Collective Transport Company], must tackle within the overall scheme of national development and prospects for user comfort and security. Today getting mass transit riders from one place to another is generally recognized as one of the city's most pressing needs.

With this in mind, JORNAL DE ANGOLA recently visited TCUL headquarters in the Cazenga district to find out about the company's daily activities and future plans. The results were lively conversations with traffic expert Jose Policarpo, technical staff member Augusto Garcia, and the company's director general, Jose Soares de Carvalho.

TCUL came into being under Transport and Communications Ministry resolution six in 1988 to provide mass transit on a collective basis. It replaced ETP, the defunct Public Transport Company, as the body in charge of the program to reorganize road transport throughout the country.

During its four-year history, TCUL has survived thanks to a responsive leadership that has spared no effort to give the capital's commuting public the best service it can. Emphasis has been on transportation for workers despite several obstacles to efficiency of operation.

Moreover, the company's director general minced no words in saying: "There is no way to develop mass transit in the city of Luanda without a rail component. Even less can be accomplished so long as traffic signals and street lights are inadequate, resources are scarce, roadbeds are in disrepair, and money and materials are in short supply."

One of the driving forces in the company is its traffic department. Its director said the department's job is to conduct route studies and make sure schedules are met in order to maximize equipment use on all lines.

The department monitors irregularities and failures to meet timetables. It then advises traffic control on changes that might help the company do a better job of running on schedule.

Jose Policarpo explained the specific tasks of traffic control. They include dispatching vehicles, controlling their movements, and supervising shunting operations. Traffic control is also in charge of the maintenance yard for TCUL's two types of rolling stock.

"At present," Policarpo said, "our company serves the people of Luanda with 16 routes using 58 articulated and 27 conventional buses. The fleet totals 93 articulated and 47 conventional units. This allows 15 percent of the fleet in service to be on call while the remainder is undergoing repairs. To meet the needs of major hospitals and market areas, TCUL put about 50 Land Rovers into service as taxis. The company has a work force of 648 including drivers, faretakers, and ticket inspectors." Policarpo added that Route 255 from Santa Maria Pharmacy to Kicolo is not running for operational reasons and because the road is in disrepair.

Policarpo acknowledged that TCUL's fleet is "insufficient" to meet demand despite the company's efforts to set up interzone or express lines. Luanda has no dead times, he said. Peaks occur at all hours. Even if TCUL expanded its fleet, it would not solve the problem because new equipment would attract proportionally greater numbers of riders.

The TCUL leadership knows there is no progress without the willingness to make sacrifices. Thus the company has explored ways not only to limit, but also to discipline, excessive popular demand for its services. It has attempted these measures despite keeping a rather low profile on the action plan for Luanda traffic that TCUL has already sent to the Provincial Commissariat.

The possibility of issuing so-called corporate passes is one of the alternatives that has been made public. TCUL bills the corporate pass as a way to reduce commuting expenses for workers, students, and defense and internal security personnel. TCUL also thinks the measure would reduce boarding time and provide more time for actual travel from one stop to another, particularly at rush hours. A further benefit of the corporate pass would be reduced costs for employers required by law to pay their workers' commuting expenses. The availability of corporate passes would allow companies to remove a major cost item from their books, according to the TCUL.

officials interviewed. They acknowledged that attempts to introduce corporate passes and advance ticketing had failed in the past. However, they attributed the failure to "a poor information effort" that left businesses and organizations unclear about the importance of these measures. TCUL estimates that the corporate pass would result in a savings to purchasers of 25 percent by comparison with commutes paid for on the basis of one 20-kwanza ticket per trip.

"For example, if the number of riders known to be using corporate passes on route x is y, TCUL can use this figure to determine how many units are needed for trips both to and from work," they explained.

Also in the works, the TCUL officials said, is installation at some stops and terminals of guiderails to control access to buses and assure orderly boarding. Increased use of this measure as well as better lighting, terminal construction, signs on buses, and signs giving route and schedule information at bus stops are not matters TCUL can decide by itself. Action on all these items must await decisions of the Provincial Commissariat.

TCUL's near-term plans call for an end to on-board ticket sales and the outfitting of buses with machines to cancel tickets bought prior to boarding. Jose Policarpo said the company wants to phase out the use of fare-takers and shift to a system that requires passengers without corporate passes to buy tickets before getting on the bus.

The TCUL officials also said they are expecting a shipment of 72 conventional buses to arrive shortly before mid-year. The units are to beef up the company's current fleet once the asphalt in the maintenance yard at Golfe has cured enough to permit its opening. Since the Cazenga yard is now working above capacity, the officials said the new facility will be used for maintenance, repairs, and other work on conventional buses and taxis.

In conclusion, Jose Soares de Carvalho, the director general of TCUL, said: "Our main goal is to create mechanisms that let traffic flow more easily in the city of Luanda. We have been working very hard to make this dream come true."

Mozambique

Nampula: Soldiers Said Attacking Relief Convoys

MB2204133991 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] Reports reaching the Mozambican capital from northern Nampula Province speak of attacks against official relief supplies for displaced people in one district by various groups, including some government soldiers. A detailed story on the events in Murrupula District on three occasions earlier this month, was featured on the first page of today's edition of the Maputo daily NOTICIAS newspaper.

Groups of government soldiers, some members of the official military militia force, and the so-called Naparama [Vaccinated—government-sponsored counterinsurgency unit] traditional group, as well as crowds of civilians are said to have been behind the three attacks this month against trucks of the DPCCN [Department for the Prevention and Struggle Against Natural Disasters] government relief agency. The trucks were transporting relief supplies to Murrupula District in northern Nampula Province.

The report in the NOTICIAS newspaper gives details of the incidents on the ninth and 15th of this month in Murrupula headquarters [district capital], and also on 4 April in a place called Cacumbe. In all the incidents, government soldiers and militiamen were reportedly involved in attempts to forcibly get some of the relief supplies after local authorities had turned down their requests.

The worst incident, according to NOTICIAS, appears to have occurred at a camp in Cacumbe. There was shooting and government soldiers, the militia, and Naparama threatened the two local government officials who got away by jumping on two emergency relief trucks which were also escaping from the area.

One of the relief trucks was also ambushed on 16 April after having succeeded to deliver relief supplies in another part of Murrupula District. According to NOTICIAS, the ambush took place some 400 meters (?from the) government army post. The driver [words indistinct] government relief officials, and a [word indistinct] of representatives of the Mozambican Red Cross [words indistinct]. The relief official is quoted by NOTICIAS as saying that he was surprised of the attack because it took place in an area apparently safe.

It is not known yet what will the government's DPCCN relief agency decide to do in Murrupula in the light of the disturbances.

* Foreign Minister Urges Regional Interdependence

91AF0902B Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
26 Mar 91 p 15

[Interview with Foreign Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi by Ermelinda Pedrosa in Cologne, Germany; date not given: "In Africa, Security Means Progress"]

[Text] Pascoal Mocumbi, Mozambique's minister of foreign affairs, told PUBLICO in Cologne that he considers it timely to hold a conference in Africa similar to that held in Helsinki on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

The concept of a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Africa [CSCA] originated in the Leadership Forum [LF] meeting in Germany under the chairmanship of a former Nigerian head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo. It is to be submitted at the next summit

meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to be held in June in Nigeria, the most populous of the African countries.

The people involved in politics, economy, and journalism, meeting in Cologne, displayed a certain degree of skepticism regarding the possibility of transporting the Helsinki process to a continent full of conflict and in a disastrous economic situation.

On this point, Mocumbi observed: "Classic colonialism practically ended with the independence of Namibia and the challenges faced by the African people center more around matters of security, stability, development, and cooperation. In Africa we perceive the matter of security not only as one which interested the Europeans at the time of the initiation of the Helsinki process but also as one which provides all individuals with access to health, education, well-being, progress, and physical integrity itself. At a time when there are conflicts in Africa, particularly that of apartheid which works against all humanity and is on the way to being resolved, we must form a concept of what our continent will be like in the next few years."

[Pedrosa] Has there been any other meeting preceding that of Cologne?

[Mocumbi] In November there was one in Addis Ababa, promoted by the African LF, and attended by the secretary general of the OAU. This meeting gave rise to the concept of making better use of the experience of the Europeans. And after Cologne there will be another meeting in Africa which will involve nongovernmental organizations, for a procedure such as this should not be limited to the criterion of governments. Subsequently, there will be another conference with heads of state in Uganda. The conclusions will be devolved at the summit meeting of the OAU.

[Pedrosa] To what is due the impasse in the negotiations between Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]?

[Mocumbi] What is not permitting more rapid progress in the negotiations is the attitude of the Renamo leaders who insist on continuing their policy of violence, when they could be promoting their political concepts in a democratic atmosphere. I do not understand why, when they want to participate in an increasingly more democratic way of life, they think they have to use violence, when conditions are ripe for violence to cease. Beginning in January, the Renamo delegation refused to discuss other subjects, alleging that they had no communication with their headquarters. This is surprising, since negotiations went on for months without rapid communication between Renamo headquarters and the delegation in Rome. Despite this absurd allegation, it appeared to the government that this should not impede the dialogue process. For this reason, steps are under way to install a radio system connecting Rome with the Renamo leadership at any point in Africa. It would be more practical for

Renamo to prepare a list of preconditions so that it could be determined whether or not those preconditions could be satisfied.

[Pedrosa] Has any date been set for elections in Mozambique?

[Mocumbi] Not yet. It will depend, on the one hand, on the adoption of the electoral law and, on the other, the preparations necessary to carry out that law in the holding of the elections. It appears to me that it will not be possible to hold elections this year, but probably next year.

[Pedrosa] In your visit to Germany did you make any progress in integrating Frelimo in the Socialist International?

[Mocumbi] I did not come with this objective. Frelimo's relationship with the Socialist International dates from a long time ago, even before independence. Frelimo's activities were based on expanding its relations with parties connected with the International. This effort is in keeping with Frelimo's general policy of expanding its worldwide relations with democratic forces and promoting Mozambique's reality, for we note that, despite our efforts in this regard, that image is still very weak in general. This is even so in Portugal where we speak a common language. Hence, the multiple visits by governments and parties. We are also encouraging many organizations, not just governmental but also private, to visit Mozambique.

[Pedrosa] What is the relationship between Mozambique and Germany?

[Mocumbi] Our relations are good, particularly since the visit Chancellor Kohl made to Mozambique in 1987, followed in 1988 by the visit of Franz-Josef Strauss (now deceased) former head of the CSU [Christian Social Union]. On the political level we now have an accredited ambassador in Bonn. We are developing cooperative programs to be further expanded in view of the prospects for peace. I had the opportunity to talk with federal authorities in Bonn and I hope by the end of this year to make an exchange visit with the FRG [Federal German Republic]. Germany is well aware of the economic reality in southern Africa, due in part to its association with Namibia. Most of the European countries understand that, in creating a cooperative institution like the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference], the countries of southern Africa were paving the way toward a more profitable economic dialogue with the partners of the north; and yet in a future in which apartheid will no longer exist the SADCC can be an organization as important as the EEC.

Namibia

EC Suspends Negotiations on Fisheries Agreement

*MB1804072891 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] The European Community [EC] has suspended negotiations on a fisheries agreement with Namibia, because that country has refused to grant adequate fishing rights to EC member countries. The impasse follows tension in recent months between Namibia and the EC's biggest fishing nation, Spain, which has been accused of fishing illegally in Namibian waters. Several Spanish fishermen have been sentenced by Namibian courts for illegal fishing.

Gurirab Denounces Decision

*MB1804183591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1716 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] Windhoek Apr 18 SAPA—Namibia's Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab on Thursday denounced as "null and void" a "unilateral" decision by the European Community's fisheries Commissioner Manuel Marin of Spain to suspend negotiations on an EC fisheries agreement with Namibia.

Mr Gurirab called a meeting of EC member country diplomats in Windhoek to discuss the decision relayed to Namibia's charge d'affaires to the EC, Peter Manning, in Brussels on April 11.

The reasons given for the suspension, Mr Gurirab said, were that the fishing quotas offered by the Namibian Government for 1991 were "supposedly too low" and because of a conflict between an EC member state (Spain) and Namibia.

Mr Gurirab said even if an EC commissioner initiated some action in his sector, particularly if it would have a political implication, then member states should be informed in advance. "In this case the information that

we have clearly indicates Commissioner Marin did not inform the member states of the commission and has seemingly taken this decision unilaterally," Mr Gurirab said.

It appeared to have been taken in the aftermath of a Namibian high court judgment earlier this month in which five Spanish trawlers found fishing illegally were forfeited to the state and their captains fined R[and]1.55 million.

Mr Gurirab said there was "a direct linkage" in Mr Marin's action. "It was taken more on the basis that blood is thicker than water... that Mr Marin appears to care more about the interests of his country than the interests of the community as a whole."

Mr Gurirab said his government considered the action a "non-decision" and wished to continue negotiations on the fishing agreement. He hoped the agreement to be hammered out would allow Namibia to continue to rebuild its fish stocks, depleted through years of "ruthless and illegal" fishing, but would also serve the mutual interests of Namibia and the EC.

Mr Gurirab said members of the European Parliament had drawn up a list protesting that Mr Marin's decision had been taken unilaterally and that he did not enjoy the support of EC members.

"More importantly, the ambassadors I have met this afternoon have equally disassociated themselves," he said. "It is clear to us that this decision was inspired by a personal motive, by a personal vendetta of Mr Marin rather than an execution of a policy of the European Community," Mr Gurirab claimed.

"No decision has been taken either by the Council of Ministers of the EC, nor by the EC as a whole," Mr Gurirab said Mr Marin, as fisheries commissioner, was not authorised to make unilateral decisions and purport to sell them as decisions of the commission or of the council. "He is in our eyes a lone ranger, and it is safe for me to say his decision is, if not illegal, certainly null and void."

Cape Verde

* MPD Government Raises People's Expectations

91AF0895A Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
25 Mar 91 p 16

[Article by Jose Vicente Lopes: "Veiga Must Demonstrate His Competence"]

[Text] Praia—Carlos Veiga formally takes office as prime minister this week, under the new chief of state, Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro. After two months of government administration, the people of Cape Verde are now hoping that the Movement for Democracy (MPD), which won power on a platform of competence, will begin to resolve the major problems of the country.

In terms of its competition, the cabinet team which within the next few days will take office in Cape Verde will differ little from that which has been serving since the last week in January.

Carlos Veiga's list will include his brother, Jose Tomaz Veiga, who will head the Ministry of Finance. Like a number of other MPD leaders, Tomaz Veiga has held an important post in a foreign private enterprise, with a contract which is only expiring now, in March, so that he was prevented from assuming his ministerial duties two months ago.

In principle, the cabinet which is to be completed will also include two more secretaries of state—Manuel Pinto Monteiro, for Emigration and Communities, and Maria Helena Semedo, for Fishing. If confirmed, this lady will be only the second woman to occupy a high government post in Cape Verde. The first was Ondina Ferreira, who is currently in the Secretariat of State for Social Advancement.

In these two months of government administration, Carlos Veiga and his team have in practice limited their efforts to managing the current affairs of the country, despite one or two measures having social impact, which the critics regard as window dressing. The reduction of the number of privileges to which cabinet members and the general directors of state services were entitled was one of these.

This period of time has also been utilized to assess the situations prevailing in the various sectors of life in Cape Verde. While the picture is relatively encouraging in some of them, according to the assessment which has now been made, there is an urgent need for the introduction of corrective measures in others to rescue them from the stagnation which has characterized them for a long time.

From Businessman to Minister

In fact, the situations found in the transportation and communications sector and in foreign affairs, for example, are good, but the same cannot be said of such areas as education, commerce, industry, and tourism. In

this last sector, Minister Gustavo Araujo called the attention of his fellow citizens a few days ago to the prevailing illusion that tourism is developing smoothly in Cape Verde.

Gustavo Araujo has the responsibility for one of the most sensitive areas in the country. Regarded as a liberal, a reputation based on his training and the fact that he has been a very successful businessman in Lisbon, it will be one of his tasks to carry forward the concept of privatization for some productive sectors. And the possibility that this may entail a wave of dismissals is beginning to worry the workers, in particular those with the fewest skills, who have grown accustomed to living under the protection of the state.

In his public addresses, Carlos Veiga has also urged the need to abandon the idea of the "welfare state," which is deeply rooted in the majority of his compatriots. This concept led the previous administration to establish a number of enterprises which are currently in a critical situation, focusing on the creation of jobs rather than their profitability.

In view of this situation, the new executive body will have to begin to implement measures designed to give new impetus to the development of the country, which has been marking time for almost a year. The scope of these measures is not yet known, since Carlos Veiga will not present his government program to the parliament for a few days yet.

Reliance on Tourism

However, it is known that the economy, and more specifically tourism, will be one of the sectors on which the MPD, which says it favors opening up all sectors to private initiative, will rely. Proof of this is seen in the fact that the government has been courting businessmen in Cape Verde and abroad. They have not played hard to get, and they are awaiting more concrete actions on the part of the government, above all where easy terms are concerned.

The fact that it won power by almost 80 percent of the votes puts the MPD in a position to carry its social project forward. In any case, this will be important, since the voters' expectations of the government are considerable. Given a population which is little politicized, many people voted for the MPD because they were tired of the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde], but also, the promises that their problems and those of the country could be resolved within a short time served as a catalyst.

Agrarian Reform

In this connection, some signs of impatience are beginning to appear on the horizon. Cape Verde has been swept by a wave of small strikes, which have been dealt with to date without serious difficulties. The greatest challenges may be found in the rural sector. The effort of the PAICV to implement agrarian reform, somewhat

based on the Marxist-Leninist models, proved catastrophic, leading to the widest range of protests.

Tired of waiting for a solution, one owner on the island of Santiago destroyed 500 banana trees on the land of one of his tenant farmers a few days ago. The dismal result was pictured on television, shocking the public in Cape Verde. The government has already promised to review the law as quickly as possible, in order to bring justice to the rural sector.

Generally speaking, the people have shown understanding of the fact that some longstanding problems have not yet been resolved. But this will not last long, particularly since it is well-known that the people of Cape Verde have a special penchant for criticism.

A 'Perfect Marriage?'

The fact that since the beginning, they have been in the same boat should facilitate the relationship between the president of the Republic and the MPD to a considerable extent. This "marriage" was very fruitful during the campaigns preceding the legislative and presidential elections, and there is every indication that the same will continue to be the case in the next five months.

Thus, even the limitation on the powers of the president of the Republic which the MPD has urged will not by any means, from every indication, shadow the relationship between Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro and Carlos Veiga.

In fact, in its program, the party currently in power in Cape Verde urges "modified parliamentarianism" for the country, wherein the center of power will be the National People's Assembly, with 79 deputies, in the expectation that this will provide this sovereign organ with greater dynamism.

Thus, according to this project, the president of the Republic will only be authorized to declare a state of emergency and to dissolve the parliament, with the assent of the prime minister and the deputies. It is principally this authority, which was granted to the chief of state during the last constitutional amendment effected by the PAICV in September, which the MPD wants to cut.

Mascarenhas Monteiro has, seemingly quite naturally, accepted the possibility that this will happen, saying that he knew from the beginning that the MPD was clear on this subject. Given this attitude, his detractors believe that he will be no more than a "ribbon-cutter" in the present Cape Verdian system, not to say a "docile servant" under the control of the party in power.

His supporters do not accept this idea, and they point to the fact that the chief of state proved willing to adopt a thoughtful attitude, and that criticism of the actions of the executive branch should not be restricted. "And what does this mean when the government will always have the last word?" his critics ask scornfully.

Ivory Coast

African Leaders Address African-American Summit

AB1904164591 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] The deliberations of the first summit of Africans and African-Americans, which was opened yesterday by the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, continue in workshops at the Congress Hall of Hotel Ivoire. In a plenary session this morning in the presence of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen, the delegates listened to several addresses by the heads of state and government attending the summit. They also listened to messages sent by African heads of state who were unable to come. The first to speak was Burkinabe head of state Blaise Compaore, who expressed his satisfaction with this meeting held on African soil. This summit must help us save and rehabilitate the black community and, as a result, Africa. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Compaore recording] The black community that we are representing is vast and varied from the geographical, ethnic, and linguistic points of view. All the same, we have similar preoccupations which are based, on the one hand, on the unavoidable rehabilitation of our civilization and cultural values and on the other hand, the necessary edification of a cultural model of identification, steadfastness, and resistance against all external aggression. The negation of our aptitude for culture and civilization has led to our being dominated economically and politically. This global situation, which does not favor our emancipation, is the basis for our present and future solidarity.

At a time when we are witnessing the formation of strong communities that are conscious of their influence, the blacks must reactivate their solidarity, recognize one another as brothers, and unite to free themselves from all sorts of injustice. There is a great need for us today to create a black community on which we must rely for making decisions concerning mankind's destiny.

This new responsibility commands us to go beyond state and national boundaries and grapple with aspirations for the freedom and progress of the black world. The time has therefore come to mobilize all the officials of African states and our brothers from the diaspora under the same umbrella in order to create a great destiny for our community and establish a solid basis for our emergence as a strong political and economic force which must have influence in world issues. This meeting must be renewed in the forthcoming years to enable us to measure and evaluate the progress made in all fields by our community.

Brothers, sisters, and dear friends, we must save and rehabilitate the black community and, as a result, Africa, by mobilizing our efforts toward the constant search for our people's well-being within the context of broader freedoms and democracy.

The rebirth of solidarity across our vast community symbolizes the hopes of millions of black people who want to regain their dignity and see themselves at their proper place in the community of nations. Let us pay homage to our courageous predecessors and let us bequeath a land already cleared, fertile, and flourishing to those who follow us. No more beautiful words and untenable promises, but concrete realizations, achievements, and edifices that testify to our refound brotherhood. Africa needs builders who see far ahead—20 years, 50 years, a century, and beyond. From today onward, no more small investors, no more traveling clerks [applause] or intermediaries who are only in a hurry to pocket their commissions and say goodbye to the projects and promises. Trust in Africa and invest in it on a long-term basis or leave the place for the true builders. [end recording]

That was Captain Blaise Compaore, Burkina Faso head of state, speaking at the working session of the summit of Africans and African-Americans.

Another speaker at this plenary session was Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardi Vieira, who wished the summit every success and said that it should result in the creation of a permanent structure. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Vieira recording] This summit is a first step. Others must follow so that together, we can walk in the right direction. Our discussions must be frank and also as broad as possible so as to promise realistic recommendations. Everyone knows that by putting our forces and capabilities together, we can achieve several things together. We have understood your desire to come and contribute to the development of the African continent.

We appreciate your great proof of generosity. Although the challenges are numerous, they must not discourage us because Africa has not lost anything, unlike what some people want us to believe. Africa is not only the slums [applause] and the swollen stomachs of poorly-fed children. We are poor in Africa, but that is not fatal. It has its origins somewhere else, not in a so-called inability of Africans to determine their own destiny. The deliberations in the various workshops will enable our experts to define sectorial policies capable of leading us to the establishment of a comprehensive strategy to respond to our desire for cooperation for the long- and short-term needs of African countries in the fields of health, education, agriculture, and research.

The purpose of our summit must not be limited, however, to the adoption of simple recommendations. It seems appropriate to me to establish a monitoring body and create permanent and flexible structures capable of adapting themselves to the progressive evolution of our cooperation in all areas of common interest. It is in this light that we can eventually decide upon the level and the frequency of our meetings which, although comprising obvious sentimental aspects, must depend on a pragmatic and realistic program. [end recording]

In his address, Moroccan Prime Minister Azzeddine Laraki advocated establishment of a bank for the reconstruction and development of Africa. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Laraki recording] I would like to tell you what we expect from you, African-Americans. I would tell you that we are expecting you to come and earn some money from Africa. Come to earn money from Africa [applause]. Yes, come and earn money in an honest and loyal way by investing in sectors that will enable your brothers from the African continent to become employed, improve their standard of living, and achieve a better quality of life. [applause] We must think together about how to achieve these goals. Certainly, there are several methods of achieving them. So permit me to suggest the establishment of a bank for the reconstruction and development of Africa. [applause] This will be an efficient and mutually advantageous way that will enable us to work together. Europeans have done so for their brothers of Central and Eastern Europe. Why would our U.S. brothers not do the same for their brothers on the African continent? [applause]

Now what can we ourselves as Africans do to facilitate investments in Africa? First of all, I think that we must clearly define and target our objectives. Dear brothers and sisters, before concluding, I would like to tell you that we are happy to note that this meeting is taking place in a calm atmosphere, without any vindications, without any disparagements, and without any nostalgia, but in a constructive union which is turned toward the future and intending to take revenge only on misery, ignorance, disease, and underdevelopment. [applause] [end recording]

You have just heard Moroccan Prime Minister Azzeddine Laraki. Solidarity between Africans and African-Americans is also the wish of Gabonese Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba:

[Begin Oye-Mba recording] However laudable the efforts of all the governments of black Africa over three decades, they cannot make up for the delay caused by four centuries of exploitation and oppression. These governments, conscious of the weight of the task with which they are confronted, had put great hopes in the willingness expressed by the UN member countries to establish a new international economic order. The rigidity and—it is worth saying—international egoisms, however, quickly dissipated these hopes. In the face of such a situation, it is left for the sons of black Africa to find solutions that can facilitate the march of this part of the world toward progress. In this regard, the achievements of this conference must comprise a number of beneficial contributions to this enterprise that men of great foresight have fervently called for for more than a century.

A short while ago, I spoke about solidarity. This term perfectly explains my idea about the kind of relationship that must exist between Africans and African-Americans

because this partial force must serve all members of this group. The cooperation strategies between the United States and black Africa, which the participants will elaborate upon during these deliberations, can only play their role effectively if they take this community of interests into account. My country, Gabon, is ready to play its role within the framework of this cooperation since the political changes that have taken place permit it to envisage this with calm. [end recording]

That was the address of Gabonese Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba at the plenary session of the summit of Africans and African-Americans this morning. Others who addressed the session included the Gambian head of state, the Zairian prime minister, and Senegalese Foreign Minister Djibo Ka, who read a message from President Abdou Diouf. All these addresses stressed the importance of this first summit of Africans and African-Americans. The summit ends tomorrow.

Summit Issues Recommendations

AB2004175091 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] The bases of a new partnership between Africa and America have just been laid. The first African-African-American summit, which opened on 17 April in Abidjan, has ended its deliberations at a ceremony chaired by Ivorian Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara. The main purpose of this summit, which was attended by eminent politicians and business personalities, was to find an aid strategy for Africa. The various workshops focused on education, health, food production, employment, and industry and gave the black Americans a fuller understanding of the problems facing the African continent, Africa their ancestral land. Hence, at the end of their deliberations they made significant recommendations which are read here by Mr. Moumouni Djermakoye, Niger's ambassador to the UN and chairman of the organizing committee of the Abidjan summit.

[Begin Djermakoye recording] 1. The institutionalization of the African-African-American summit on a regular, biannual basis.

2. The setting up of a permanent monitoring mechanism, a secretariat.

3. The study and institution of an investment fund or a bank for the reconstruction or development of Africa.

4. The cancellation and remission of all Africa's debts.

5. The adoption by African countries of the principle of granting dual nationality to African Americans, at the latter's request, as suggested by His Excellency, Mr. Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Ivory Coast president.

6. Gabon's offer to host the next African-African American summit in Libreville.

7. A monitoring committee was set up.

This committee is made up of the following African heads of state and U.S. leaders: Heads of state—the president of the Ivory Coast, the president of The Gambia, the president of Botswana, the president of

Gabon, and the president of Guinea Bissau. On the U.S. side, we have the following leaders: Reverend Sullivan, Mr. Benjamin Hooks, Mrs. Dorothy Hyde, Congressman William Gray, and Mrs. Coretta Scott-King. [end recording]

In Abidjan, the black Americans pledged to support in the U.S. Congress this declaration of principles, which sums up the outcome of the first African-African-American summit, to ensure that it is put into practice. Before declaring the summit over, Ivorian Prime Minister Mr. Alassane Dramane Ouattara once more noted with delight Reverend Leon Sullivan's initiative in organizing this meeting, which, according to him, would not be the last and will, we hope, be backed by concrete action.

[Begin Ouattara recording] The participation in the summit by over 50 U.S. companies and corporations, including private investment firms, constitutes for us genuine grounds for hope and encouragement since contacts were made to enable joint ventures to be set up in the near future. The participation of members from the U.S. Congress is equally worth noting. This can only reinforce dialogue between our continent and the U.S. people.

Several interesting proposals were adopted. For instance, I would like to mention the one concerning the adoption of a Marshall Plan for Africa and those aimed at reinforcing finance structures. These proposals deserve further examination. For her part, as was stated by the president in his opening address, the Ivory Coast, which is convinced of the critical need to strengthen ties in all fields between our two communities, is prepared to grant dual nationality to members of the U.S. community of African extraction who make the necessary request. [applause]

Furthermore, the highly enriching discussions which took place in the various workshops enabled areas, which Africa considers priorities, to be identified. These include agriculture, industry, health, education, and culture, our common culture. In these various sectors, immediate measures ought to be undertaken by a massive mobilization of capital, in order that the passionate outcries heard here may be transformed into concrete achievements for the benefit of our respective communities. The gradual adoption in the majority of African countries of political reforms marked by a democratic opening up and the strengthening of the market economy in the economic sphere create ideal conditions for implementing investment projects and boosting trade between African Americans and Africa which will thus become their natural outlet. The consolidation of such achievements constitutes a sure guarantee for the success of our common undertaking. It is important in this respect that in our various states incentives be adopted to attract investors.

We know that you are seasoned businessmen who look for concrete results. Thus, the accomplishment of all

these decisions would be possible only by setting up a body charged with overseeing their implementation. We are, therefore, glad to note that one of the resolutions adopted by the summit was that a monitoring committee be set up. The past three days of intensive reflection and exchanges of ideas did provide the opportunity for African Americans and Africans to come together. The bridge thus set up on both sides of the Atlantic clearly means that we will never again separate and that together we will build a better future. [end recording]

Summit Outcome Viewed

AB2204235991 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 20-21 Apr 91

[By Noel Yao]

[Text] Apart from the purely emotional aspect, is there not the risk of seeing the first African-African-American summit celebrating only the happy reunion between African-Americans and their African brothers and sisters? The importance of this question can be found in reading the outcome of this first meeting of its kind. No concrete decisions were made. Only resolutions and recommendations, which, although useful, are far from being specific and concrete. The appeal for the cancellation or at least reduction of Africa's public debt is certainly a generous suggestion, but it naturally needs the agreement of the creditors to become a reality.

It is true that Reverend Leon Howard Sullivan and the powerful group which they now constitute have stated that they are ready and have decided to fight so that the United States can spearhead this movement for the cancellation of debts, but they will need sacred determination to achieve this aim. A whole series of proposals were made, it needs to be said, but they have all remained at the level of promises. Thus, a movement will be formed to appeal for investments in Africa.

"As for agricultural raw materials, Rev. Sullivan declared, if a just price is not paid, we will ask our fellow African citizens to keep their money in their pockets and not to buy their products. [quotation mark as received] This is not a boycott. We call this "selective patronage," Mr. Sullivan explained. At any rate, added Mr. Sullivan, a summit might be held to examine the mechanism for fixing the price of agricultural raw materials. Where, when, and with whom?

There is yet another question about the decision to make the African-Americans pay taxes in the United States and in the countries which will grant them double nationality—when will such a decision be applied? Regarding sovereignty of states, how can such a measure be implemented?

The first summit has decided to institutionalize the "African-African-American summit." It will be held every two years. Already, Gabon has offered to host it in 1993 if the monitoring is effective. The establishment of a permanent mechanism (secretariat) has been acquired.

Where and when will it take place? What real form will this monitoring structure take? How will it be financed and by whom? The same applies to the agreed-upon idea to create a bank for the reconstruction of Africa: By whom will it be financed? What is the relationship that will exist between it and the existing financial institutions, especially the African Development Bank (ADB) which has the same objectives (finance development)?

In the meantime, all these questions have no answers. One will probably have to wait how long? The historical and psychologically curative value of the summit must not make us forget that everything boils down to taking concrete steps for the well-being of our hard-working African peoples.

After the festival of happy reunions, it is necessary to take action. The disappointments will match the hopes expressed—that is to say, considerable and deep.

This, of course, was somehow the subject of the closing address delivered by Ivorian Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara who spoke at length on the economic difficulties that the states must face at present. Mr. Ouattara went straight to the point: It is in area of economic contribution that the support of the African-Americans must be most expected. The prime minister reiterated the Ivory Coast's readiness to grant double nationality to the members of the African-American community who will apply for it. As one can see, there is the need to create the necessary favorable conditions for a new type of cooperation with African-Americans. Alassane Ouattara sees in the ongoing economic and political reforms in Africa an interesting factor for massive and productive investments in our country. The prime minister concluded, however, that all the suggestions made at this first summit cannot be realized unless a monitoring committee is set up.

Before Mr. Ouattara's address, several speakers followed each other. Among them was Mrs. Vivian Lowery Derrych, president of the African-American Institute, who in a long and moving address, appealed for concrete and immediate action by African-Americans in favor of neighboring Liberia, which has been devastated by civil war.

Unfortunately, the resolutions and recommendations of the summit did not say a word about this issue.

Is it because of forgetfulness?

Nigeria

Katsina Muslim Fundamentalist Leader in Custody

AB2204171091 Paris AFP in French 1626 GMT
22 Apr 91

[Text] Lagos, 22 Apr (AFP)—Mallam Yakubu Yahaya, a local Shiite Muslim fundamentalist group leader who on 19 April organized a violent demonstration in Katsina, a

town in northern Nigeria, today surrendered himself to the authorities, the Katsina State military governor has announced in Lagos.

More than 150 people suspected of being militants from this group were arrested by the police following that demonstration during which several government buildings, including the Ministry of Information, the Treasury, and a part of the central mosque, were set alight. Colonel John Makadi told journalists.

A warrant had been issued for the arrest of Mallam Yakubu Yahaya, who had succeeded in escaping police arrest. The governor pointed out that Mallam Yakubu Yahaya would be brought before the court.

Muslim Activists Surrender

*AB2204182791 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] The leader of the [Shiite] Muslim sect in Katsina State, Mallam Yakubu Yahaya, has submitted himself to the state police commissioner, Alhaji Muhamadu Hashemu Ali-Jos. Parading those who submitted themselves to the police, the commissioner said 103 persons have also reported themselves to the police, in compliance with the directive of their national leader. Alhaji Ali-Jos hoped that the orderly manner in which the members of the sect submitted themselves to the police will bring to an end the current tension in the state. He appealed to Mallam Yakubu Yahaya and all his supporters to cooperate fully with the police during their investigation and assured them of humane treatment in the process.

The police commissioner said 168 persons had been arrested as a result of the encounter in which 29 civilians and eight policemen were injured. He also appealed to the public to remain calm, as normalcy has been restored, and advised them to report to the nearest police station rumormongers and trouble-makers.

Leader Calls Incident 'Isolated'

*AB2204222391 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[Text] The sultan of Sokoto, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki, has appealed to the mass media to exercise restraint in reporting the religious crisis in Katsina State to avoid bad sentiment capable of threatening peace and stability in the country. He described the crisis as an isolated incident and appealed to all concerned to give peace a chance, especially at this crucial period of the transition program. The Sultan made the appeal today at Murtala Muhammad Airport while answering questions from airport correspondents, shortly before his departure to Egypt.

The Sultan is leading a 10-man delegation to the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs conference holding in Cairo. He was seen off by the Egyptian ambassador to Nigeria, Fu'ad Yusif, as well as the secretary to the

Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs in the country, Dr. Lateef Adegbite, and other Muslim leaders. The five-day conference will be attended by Muslim leaders from all over the world. The delegation is expected back in the country on Friday [26 April].

Sierra Leone

More Rebel Incursions Reported Over Weekend

*AB2204165291 London BBC World Service
in English 1515 GMT 22 Apr 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Despite the arrival of foreign forces, the Government of Sierra Leone seems to be having difficulty shaking off the rebel incursions from Liberia. As Christo Johnson reports in this telex from Freetown, the fighting is continuing to claim victims:

[Begin studio announcer report] A Ministry of Defense spokesman told me this morning that one of Sierra Leone's most successful farmers has been killed. He and his family died when rebels attacked Jujuma town in the Kalehung District this weekend. The Defense Ministry spokesman, however, claimed that all other towns, which had been captured by the rebels, are now under the control of Sierra Leonean and Guinean troops except for Koindu and Zimi.

However, I understand that rebels who escaped from the government offensive are now attacking and killing villagers, especially those who refused to join them. Sources in the Pujehun District told me that pockets of rebels had made a second attack on Bandajuma town and one police inspector was killed.

An eyewitness, who arrived in Freetown over the weekend, told me and I quote, even (?Pandobu) town had been threatened by rebels and for this reason the Sierra Leone Standard Bank branch in the town has been temporarily closed and inhabitants have been evacuated to Kenema and Bo. Asked if Kenema and Bo are safe for the refugees, the eye-witness told me normal life is going on there, but there are plenty of rumors about rebels coming close to the two towns.

Meanwhile African diplomats in Freetown have appealed to Charles Taylor to stop what they describe as mass killings of civilians in the southeastern regions of the country. The diplomats appealed to Charles Taylor to free unharmed all civilians held by rebels in Koindu and Zimi. [end recording]

Sources Detail Government, Rebel Fighting

*AB2204201591 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT
22 Apr 91*

[Text] Freetown, April 22 (AFP)—Marauding groups of suspected Liberian rebels continue to terrorize parts of southeastern Sierra Leone despite reports successes by

government and Guinean troops in fighting over the weekend, military sources said Monday.

The news of unconfirmed successes by government troops came as diplomats here announced that Britain, Egypt and China had responded favorably to President Joseph Momoh's request for military assistance to beat back the rebel advance. U.S. Representative Mervyn Dymally, the new chairman of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee, told General Momoh on Saturday that his government had approved the request for military aid.

The military sources said bands of guerrillas from Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) continue to attack and behead Sierra Leoneans in isolated villages near the border.

Mr. Dymally met earlier Saturday in the Liberian capital Monrovia with Liberia's interim president, Amos Sawyer, who was reelected provisional leader late last week.

There were no reports of casualties during fighting over the weekend, and officials have not been able to confirm independent reports suggesting that rebels had been dislodged from the key border towns of Koindu and Zimi, which had been under rebel control for three weeks.

Sources said a group of six rebels killed a farmer and his family of six Sunday at Jojoima, 250 kilometers (150 mile) east of here and about 30 kilometers (18 miles) from the frontier village of Bomaru, where the border clashes began March 23. The rebels reportedly stole cattle, rice and corn and a Landrover and headed for the Liberian border. Diplomatic sources reported another

rebel attack at Bandajuma further south in the Pujehun district, but said it had been repelled by Sierra Leone paramilitary forces.

Reports reaching Freetown on Friday said all areas in the south with the exception of Zimi were firmly under the control of the Sierra Leonean and Guinean forces.

Relief organizations said Monday that some 3,000 Sierra Leoneans and other nationals who fled north to Guinea were returning to the Kailahun and Pujehun districts near the border. Among those who fled were a group of Roman Catholic priests and nuns. Some 2,000 fugitives had remained in Guinea.

Many homes of those who fled were burned, and relief workers have pitched tents and brought in emergency supplies for the returnees. Some 400 high-spirited Liberians left here by sea over the weekend for Monrovia.

Nigerian Defense Minister Sanni Abacha is to arrive here Tuesday for talks with Gen. Momoh about the military situation at the border. Nigeria, along with Sierra Leone, Ghana, the Gambia, Guinea, Mali and most recently Burkina Faso, has contributed troops to a 7,000-strong West African peacekeeping force in Liberia.

Meanwhile, Mr. Sawyer told Monrovia radio Monday in an interview monitored here that it was "time a decisive stand is taken to bring the no-war, no-peace attitude of Charles Taylor under control."

Mr. Taylor's NPFL representatives walked out early in a five-week national conference that ended Saturday with the installation of Mr. Sawyer as interim president. The NPFL leader has opposed Mr. Sawyer's leadership since he was chosen by Liberian politicians and exiles at a first national conference last August in the Gambia.

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